The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,633 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
L	NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th March
L	SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	26th ,,
M	AUSTRALIA	3691	600	E. Asshdown	2nd April.
L	PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
L	ASSAM	3338	500	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
L	CLYDE	4424	900	E. M. Edmond	23rd ,,
M	IRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	30th ,,
L	HYDASPES	2888	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
L	GWALIOR	2751	500	P. Harris	14th ,,
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
					TUESDAY.
M	ALWA	3959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
L	ANCONA	3128	500	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	To sail 1886.
ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	19th March.
PEKIN	3950	600	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 4, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 5th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886
MANILA	5,000	850	1st May 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Reguzzi	4,300	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	V. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th ,,
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazarich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 6th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazarich	4,600	650	1st April

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 8th March 1886

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	700	24th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

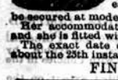
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



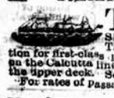
THE Splendid steam-ship AUSTRALASAN, 3,700 tons, will sail from Bombay for London direct early in April, and passages can now be secured at moderate rates.

Her accommodation is for first-class passengers only, and she is fitted with every requisite for comfort.

The exact date of her departure will be advertised about the 25th instant. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.



THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 31st March. This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms.

For rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	.....	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	.....	,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	.....	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	.....	,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges, Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 86,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 18 in reverse part English and Persian containing 32,000 English and 80,000 Persian word and idioms of frequent occurence. Price, a. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulvi Fazil Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Moham-d Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consulate at Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on Cash payment or per V. P. P.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 35 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate.

Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 15th March (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th March, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.
Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,
Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S CHERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1 12
,, Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. ,,	0 13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. ,,	0 9
,, Fine Pearl	2 lbs. ,,	0 8
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		4 4
BRAND'S CONC. BEEF TEA	4 oz. tin	1 8
,, ESS. OF BEEF, Rs. 2-4; MUTTON Rs. 2-8; and CHICKEN	4 oz. tin	3 4
CORN FLOUR	in PKTS. 7 as.; in 1 lb. tin	0 9
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0 9
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0 4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0 10
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per oz.	0 14
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD	per tin	0 10
,, ,, and Moore's	per oz.	6 12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1 8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 1½ as. and	1 8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lbs. tin	0 8
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2 4
,, RUSKS	per tin	2 0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lbs. tin	0 8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0 7
,, ,,	per doz.	5 0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lbs. tin	0 10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs. as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1 0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	,,	1 0
Do. MUTTON	,,	1 2
ROAST BEEF	,,	1 2
ROAST MUTTON	,,	1 2
BEEF SAUSAGES	,,	1 2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

25th February, 1886.

To W. WORDSWORTH, Esquire,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to request that you will be good enough to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL, on as early a day as may be convenient, to ask for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into Indian affairs.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servants.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.	Gokuldas Jugmohundas.
Forbes Adam.	Haji Currim Mahomed Saleman.
Munguldas Nathoobhoy.	Jehanghir C. Jehanghir.
Dinshaw Manekji Petit.	C. A. Winter.
S. D. Sassoon.	J. Marshall.
W. M. Macaulay.	J. Macfarlane.
A. K. Horning on.	C. H. B. Forbes.
Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit.	Jas. A. Shepherd.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	Javerilal U. Yajnik.
Vurjeevundas Madhavadas.	Pandoorung Bhalibhadra.
Budrooden Tyabji.	Fazulbhai Visram.
G. A. Barnett.	Lakhmidas Khimji.
M. R. Wyer.	Framji Dinshaw Petit.
Edward Miller.	Harkisondas Narotumdas.
J. G. Fox.	A. M. Dharamsi.
R. Murray.	Dinsha Pestonji Kanga.
James G. Smith.	N. G. Chandavarkar.
J. Dickson.	Dinshaw Eduji Wacha.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.	J. E. Modi.
N. M. Wadia.	Manekjal Jehangirsha.
Damodardas Thakursey Mooji.	Raoji V. Sunkeresett.
Cursetjee Furdoonji.	Shamrao Vithul.
Borabjee Framji.	James Tji N. Petit.
Kazi Abdul Latif Monday.	Jamsetji A. Wadia.
Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.	Cursondas Vullubhdas.
Hadjibhoy Nacrotji.	Mathooradas Lowji.
K. T. Telang.	G. Nilkinth.
Pherozeshah M. Mehta.	Mooljl Jewraj.
H. A. Harnandi.	G. R. Kirloskar.
A. Blaschke.	Bomanji Dinshaw Petit.
G. Cotton.	Rustomji N. B. Jeejeebhoy.
A. F. Beaufort.	Manekjee Burjorji.
H. John.	Trikhovundas Vurjeevundas.
Allan Arthur.	Runchordas Narotumdas.
Thomas Lang.	K. M. Shroff.
A. Craigie.	Vishnu K. Bhatavadeker.
Ahmedbhai Habibbhai.	M. C. Apte.
Cumrooden Tyabjee.	Bhugwandas Narotumdas.
Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.	Mulji Bhowanidas.
Ramoonath N. Khote.	Ardaseer Cursetji Furdoonji.
Hormusji Dadabhai.	P. F. Gomes.
R. M. Sayani.	Kaikushro N. Kabraji.
B. M. Wagle.	Sewlal Motilal.
Tribhovundas M. Nathoobhoy.	Choonilal Panalal.
F. R. Vicoaji.	
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banaji.	

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby convene a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to be held at the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 5-30 p. m.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 11th March, 1886.

INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE-LIST.

		Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE; a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1 6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12
	5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	,,	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 1 lb. packets	per packet	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 28; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, ENGRAVERS, ETC.,
No. 6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

LADIES' Hoop Rings set with precious stones.
Single-diamond and Gipsy Rings.
Engagement, Keeper and Wedding Rings.
Diamond and Pearl Ear Studs.
Necklets and Crosses (plain and jewelled.)
Gold Albert Chains and Guards.
Charms for the watch-chain.
Gold Lockets, plain and jewelled.
Gold Lockets and Charms for the watch-chain.
Bracelets (plain and jewelled).
GENTLEMEN'S Diamond Gipsy Rings.
Single-diamond, Signet, and Band Rings.
Scarf Rings and Breast Pins (plain and jewelled).
Gold Albert Chains.

Any Pattern of Chain or Necklet made to order in the best style.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
THE "HOLTA" TEA COMPANY'S PRIZE TEAS.

HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—cheap family tea, nice flavour	per lb. Rs.	0	10
PLANTATION MIXTURE—Pieking a fair strong liquor with good flavour, a very popular tea	,,	0	14
FAMILY MIXTURE—brisk flavour, good strength and pungency, can be strongly recommended for family use	,,	1	3
HOLTA MIXTURE—fragrant, pungent, and full cup	,,	1	8
PEKOE SOUCHONG—a full flavoured tea, bright infusion	,,	1	4
PEKOE—fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor, of good value at the price	per lb. Rs.	1	8
ORANGE PEKOE, very fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup	,,	1	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE—a high class tea of choice fragrance and clear infusion	,,	2	8
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE—The flower of Indian Teas) of exquisite aroma, amber-coloured infusion, choice cup	,,	3	0

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

LIQUEURS, &c.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs.
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	54 0	56
Chartreuse, green, per bottle	9 0	...
Do. yellow ,,	6 12	...
Benedictine from the Monastery	65 0	68 0
Maraschino de Zara, best	56 0	
Kümmell, finest Riga	30 8	
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	42 0	44 0
Orange Bitters, best	28 0	
Vermouth	21 0	...
Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	29 8
Lime-Juice Cordial	14 0	

BEER.			
Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	4	2
Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	6 0	4	2
German Pilsener Beer	5 8	4	0

CIDER, ETC.			
Champagne Cider	7 0	4	4
Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...	
Minerva Mineral Water	4 4	2	8

COGNAC IN JARS.	Credit. Per Gallon without Jar, Rs. a.
Cognac ★★★★ Very superior Old Pale	16 0
,, ★★★ Superior Old Pale	14 0
,, ★★ Fine Old, very soft	12 0
,, ★ Capital Peg	11 0

WHISKY IN JARS.

Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality our own shipping 9 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling. We keep stocks of Cognacs and Whiskies in Wood An allowance for the Jar will be made deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for do. ... ... 1 gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. do. ... ... 2 ,, ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. do. ... ... 4 ,, ,, 4 0 ,,

Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	Credit. 4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a.	27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a.	Gals Hhd. Rs. a.
MANZANILLA.	4 0	130 0	248 0	455 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Hhd. 48 Gals. Rs. a.
St. Estephe	240 0
Medoc	190 0

Of these we keep Stocks from October to March only.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
RATES AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel	Rs. 55
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	,, 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	,, 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	,, 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel	,, 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	,, 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	,, 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	,, 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce the REMOVAL of her BUSINESS from Church Gate Street to the spacious premises over Messrs. Hoar and Co., RAMPART ROW, opposite Watson's Hotel. These splendid Showrooms have been specially decorated and refitted to meet in every way the requirements of her business which will now be known as the

MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BEER

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.

In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints do.	,, 24-0.	,, 240.	,, 228.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE represent several well-known Houses in this Wine, quotations for whose and other brands we give below:—

	Net Cash.
*WACHTER & Co.— "Royal Charter," Extra Dry	per case Rs. 58 4
*POMMERY and GRENO— Extra Sec	,, ,, 63 0
PERINET and FILS— Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	,, ,, 56 8
MOET and CHANDON— Extra Superior	,, ,, 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	,, ,, 48 0
HEIDSIECK & Co.— Dry Monopole	,, ,, 60 0
*"RESERVE CUVEE"— Extra Dry, our own shipping	,, ,, 53 8
*JEAN SIBADEY— Carte Blanche	,, ,, 34 8
*SAUMUR— Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	,, ,, 26 12
FINEST EXTRA DRY— For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	,, ,, 34 8

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
OILMANS STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.		Cash Price. Rs. a. p.
Prime York Hams, per lb	0 13	French Danish Butter, per tin	1 4 0
Boneless Ham Cooked ,,	1 3	Pork Sausages ,, ,,	0 15 0
Bacon on Cut ,,	0 12	Cambridge ,, ,,	0 15 0
Bacon in Tin ,,	1 1	Irish Sausages ,, ,,	0 11 0
Double Glostr Cheese on Cut, per lb	0 12	Pate de For Gros ,, ,,	1 0 0
Gruyere Cheese on Cut ,,	0 12	Assorted Potted Meat ,, ,,	0 5 0
Dutch Cheese ,,	0 10	Lax ,, ,,	1 6 0
Stilton Cheese in Jar ,,	1 4	Sardine in Tomato Sauce ,, ,,	0 8 0
Roquefort Cheese in Jar ,,	1 4	Swiss Milk ,, ,,	0 6 0
Gorgonzola ,, ,,	1 4	Jams ,, ,,	0 7 0
Parmason Cheese, per bottle	1 0	Crystalized Fruits ,, ,,	1 12 0
Mutton Cutlets in Gravy, per tin	1 8	Marmalade ,, ,,	0 8 0
Meat Sausages ,,	1 12	Best Fruits in Syrup ,, ,,	1 3 0
Truffled Sausages ,,	1 8	Best Mocha Coffee, 7 lbs. ,,	3 8 0
Mutton Cutlets with Tomato Sauce	2 0	Genoa Maccarao, per tin	1 4 0
Veal Cutlets, with ,,	2 0	Genoa Vernecelia ,, ,,	1 4 0
Curried Rabbit ,,	1 0	Mellin's Food, per bottle	0 13 0
Rabbit and Onions ,,	1 0	Block Mushroom	0 11 0
Hashed Venison ,,	1 0	Pickled Salmon, per tin	1 8 0
Roast Venison ,,	1 0	Calf's Foot Jelly, per Bottle	1 12 0
Cooked Ox Tongue ,,	1 0	French Sweets, per lb.	1 12 0
Pysandan Tongue ,,	1 12	Best Crystalized Jujubs	1 0 0

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, FORT. AND EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

ENTERTAINMENT OF NATIVE MUSIC BY THE CELEBRATED USTADS FROM AGRA, NATHANKHAN AND HUSSAINBUX.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Front, Rs. 1; Back, Ans. 8. Tickets may be had of Khan Saheb Manockshaw Dhunjishaw, and Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, Shamrao Vithul, and K. Alirajs. Also at the Native General Library and the *Dastur Akhkara*, *Kaiser-i-Hind*, and *Indu Prakash* offices.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. KNIGHT of SAINT PATRICK, arrived from RANGOON and MOULMEIN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods.

No claim will be ascertained after the departure of the steamer and unless endorsed by the Captain.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

March 12th, 1886.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA, BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Cathedral High School, Esplanade, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 8-30 p.m.

The time for the voting paper is extended to 12 noon, on day of the meeting.

Friends are invited.

WM. J. ESSAI,
Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on the 10th instant at the Registered Office of the Company, 3, Church Lane, Fort, to consider the proposal to transfer the business of JOHN ROBERTS and Co. to a new Company, to be formed for that purpose, and to pass a Resolution on the subject will be held at the office of the Company, 3, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

EWART, LATHAM and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1886.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from about 1st May next, an Upper-storied Commodious furnished BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW, known as "Nasty Lodge." For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the very desirable Upper-storied BUNGALOW, at Breach Candy, now in the occupation of Professor Wordsworth. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a very desirable fully furnished FLOOR in the Fort. Rent Rs. 180. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the GROUND FLOOR of a well situated BUNGALOW on Mount Road, Mazagon, for rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

HABERDASHERY.

COAT'S COTTON
BROOK'S COTTON
LINEN THREAD
SEWING SILK
MACHINE SILK
KIRBY'S PINS
KIRBY'S NEEDLES
LINEN TAPES
LINEN BUTTONS
SILK ELASTIC
SILK BINDING
STAY LACES.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
SHIRAZ WINE.
A SPLENDID WINE
OR
GRAPE JUICE.
Per doz. qts., Rs. 22.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED,
GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION
and
TAR CAPSULES.

A Specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma and all Pulmonary Diseases.

	Net.
Tar Solution, per Bottle.....Re.	1 4
Tar Capsules " "	1 6

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
At What Cost, by Hugh Conway	0 10
Baby's Museum, by Uncle Charlie	0 10
Called Back, by Hugh Conway	0 10
Corsairs, or Love and Lucre, by J. Hill	1 8
Dark Days, by Hugh Conway	0 10
Dear Neighbours, by Max O'Rell	1 8
Faust and Loose, by F. C. Burnand	0 10
Grandfather Lickshingle, by R. W. Criswell, Re. 1 and	0 10
Guide to Therapeutics, by R. Farquharson	4 12
Heroic Tales Retold from Firdousi the Persian	3 4
Heroine of the Common Place, by M. Dal Vero	3 12
How We Are "Done," by One Who Knows Them	0 10
John Bull and His Island, by Max O'Rell	1 8
Madame Roland, by M. Blind	2 4
Numa Roumestan, by A. Daudet	1 8
Prescriber's Pharmacopœia, by N. Tirard	2 0
Prescriber, by J. H. Clarke	2 4
Slings and Arrows, by Hugh Conway	0 10
Spon's Architect's and Builder's Pocket Book	2 4
Amoret, by C. Gibbon	0 10
Britain's Slaves, by G. Challis	1 4
Discarded Silver, by C. Daniell	1 4
For Maimie's Sake, by G. Allen	3 12
History of a Walking-stick, by R. Lee-Free	3 12
Ireland, a Book of Light on the Irish Problem by A. Reid	1 8
Irving's Sketch Book	0 10
Kate Percival, by Mrs. J. C. Carr...Re. 1 and	0 10
Lester's Secret, by M. C. Hay	1 4
Letters from Italy, by M. E. De Laveleye	3 12
Moment of Madness, by F. Marryatt	0 10
New Cabinet Organ Books, assorted, each	0 10
New Cavendish Music Books, assorted, each	0 10
New Diamond Music Books, assorted, each	0 6
North Country Maid, by Mrs. H. L. Cameron	1 4
Notes on Midwifery, by J. J. Reynolds	2 8
Pike Country Ballads, by Colonel J. Hay	0 10
Piping Hot, by E. Zola	1 8
Poems, by C. W. Holmes	0 10
Respice Finem, by G. B. Harvey	1 4
Satakas of Bhartrihari, by Rev. B. H. Wortham (Trubner's Oriental Series)	3 4
Supernatural Operation of Opening the Bladder, by Sir H. Thompson	2 4
Valentino, by W. W. Astor	3 12
Zemganno Brothers, by E. D. Goncourt, Re. 1 &	0 10
Arabian Nights' Entertainments Illustrated	2 4
Chemistry of the Non-Metallics, by E. B. Aveling	3 0
Crime of the Opera House, by F. Du Boisgobey, 2 Vols	1 4
England on the Sea, by W. H. D. Adams	3 12
Gladstone's Blunders	0 6
Good Words, bound Vol. for 1885, gilt edges	4 12
Hobbes, by G. C. Robertson	2 4
Joseph Wilmot, by G. W. M. Reynolds, 4 parts	1 8
Light Science for Leisure Hours, by R. A. Proctor, 3 Series	9 12
Little Folks, bound Vol. for 1885, gilt edges	3 4
Marigold Garden, by K. Greenaway	3 12
Matpan Affair, by F. Du Boisgobey	0 10
Maud Muller, by J. G. Whittier	3 12
Orbs Around Us, by R. A. Proctor	3 4
Peter Parley's Annual for 1886, gilt edges	3 4
Punch and Judy, by F. E. Weatherly	3 4
Rush for the Spoil, by E. Zola. Illustrated	3 12
Sunday Magazine, bound Vol. for 1885, gilt edges	4 12
Therese Raquin, by E. Zola. Illustrated	3 12

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Bebe Million, by R. Maizeroy	2 4
Cleopatre, by H. Greville	2 4
John Bull et Son Ile, by Max O'Rell	2 4
Les Chers Voisins, by Max O'Rell	2 4
Peche Mortel, by A. Theuriet	2 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
Booksellers, Stationers, & News Agents,
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE OF JAPANESE

Will give a grand performance in the

ALFRED THEATRE,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 4 P.M.,
AND MONDAY, AT 9.

ADMISSION.—First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re. 1; and Third Class, Ans. 8.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

TO-NIGHT { REMENYI / REMENYI } TO-NIGHT,

Will perform the following Solos:

"CHACOUNE" (ONLY TIME)—BACH.

HUNGARIAN DANCE ..... REMENYI.

Composed by M. REMENYI at the age of 10, and generally credited to Brahms.

DEAD MARCH IN "SAUL"—HANDEL,

Transcribed for Violin with Cadenza by REMENYI.

Capriccios (Nos. 21 and 24)—Paganini.

(From Paganini's famous 24 studies).

MONDAY NEXT.

BENEFIT OF FRANK WESTON.

FOR SALE.

NO reasonable offer refused. A well-matched pair of strong Bay Arabs, height 14, 1½ and 14-1, in good condition, both carry a lady and have been ridden with troops for the last 3 years. Also Victoria self-driving, if necessary, and double harness. Apply to Lieut-Colonel H. SMYTH, East York Regt., Colaba, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS as under will be held here on SATURDAY, the 13th instant: (1) Special and (2) Adjourned Special at 3 p. m., 3-5 p. m. respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th March, 1886.

MINNESINGERS.

THE TENTH SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain free admission, tickets for themselves and also tickets for their friends price One rupee each on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROBERTSON,
5, Church-lane.

12th March, 1886.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY OF CANTERBURY has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Matches, oil, acid and other flammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignee's risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their packages without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unsheltered warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th March 1886.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 429 OF 1882.

ANPOORNABAI, widow of the late SADANAND HURRICHANDRAJI, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in house No. 45, at Dadysett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

NAGRAYEN HURRICHUNDRAJI, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in house No. 146, at Dadysett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay; BENABAI, alias ANPOORNABAI, widow of CHUSHNANATH HURRYCHUNDRAJEE, Hindoo, residing in house No. 145, situate at Dadysett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort, Bombay; CHUSTNABAI, alias LUXMIBAI, wife of BHAU NAGRA, Hindoo, residing in house No. —, at Tadwady, outside the Fort, Bombay; and SAKRABAI, wife of GUNPUTRAO PANDOJI RANG, at present residing at Nahl Petti in Poona ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 9th day of April 1881, it was ordered and decreed that the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, namely, all that piece or parcel of GUVERNMENT LAND, with Godis, Cloths, Tiled and Terraced on the southern side of Dadysett's Agiary Lane, Bombay, in the sub-District of Fort and Colaba, the land is registered in the Records of the Collector of and assessed in the name of HURAGCHUND BHASKERJEE under N. —, and the buildings are assessed under Nos. 145 and 146 in the Records of the Collector of Municipal Taxes, and bounded on the east by the house of Muthara Naiquin, on the west by the house of the late Tarra Naiquin, on the north by the public road called Dadrasett's Agiary Lane, and on the south by the Cavel Street or Gaol-wady, should be sold by the sheriff of Bombay by Public Auction and the proceeds thereof be dealt with pursuant to the terms of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of April 1886, at the hour of 4-30 p.m., the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder and without reserve, the RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST of the said Plaintiff and of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises,

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Plaintiff and Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 12th day of March 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BALCRISHNA & BHUGWANDAS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

CHAMPAGNE.

T. ROEDERER'S Gold Top Champagne, well known for its purity, delicacy of flavour, and full effervescence.

Per dozen.....Rs. 57

T. ROEDERER'S Crystal Champagne is of exceptional quality, purity and bouquet.

Per dozen.....Rs. 80

P. DURIEUX'S Champagne (original).

Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 50
Per case of two dozen Pints ..... " 52

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARET! CLARET!! CLARET!!!

COOPER-MADON'S Claret, a pure and genuine Wine, much approved and in general demand.

Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 13
Per dozen Pints..... " 8

FELTOE'S SPECIALITE Claret, pure and genuine, and is free from acids.

Per dozen Quarts.....Rs. 16

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ARRIVAL.

ALBUMS
AIR GUNS
AIR PISTOLS
BIRD and PARROT CAGES
BUTTER CHURNS
CORK MATTRESSES
FANCY INKSTANDS
FANCY VAPORIZERS
FILTERS IN VARIETIES
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, FITTED
GLADSTONE BAGS
JEWEL CASES
LADIES' DRESSING BAGS WITH SILVER, IVORY, and MOTHER-O'-PEARL FITTINGS
LADIES' HAND BAGS
LADIES' SMELLING SALT BOTTLES
MUSIC BOXES
SCENT CASES
STATIONERY IN VARIETIES
TABLE ORNAMENTS
WHIPS, RIDING, DRIVING, AND HUNTING
WORK BOXES
WRITING CASES

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE, AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C.B., Commanding Bombay District.

MONDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1886.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE, AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY.

The performance will commence with
THE COMMEDIETTA
"THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR."

CHARACTERS:

Dr. Mars.....Captain Hodgkinson.
Edmund Beauchamp.....Captain Bayly.
Mrs. Beauchamp.....Mrs. Dixon.

To be followed by
"THE BONNIE FISHWIFE."

CHARACTERS:

Sir Hickory.....Captain Minter.
Mr. Wildcates Heartycheer.....E. Ferrers Nicholson, Esq.
Grieters.....Capt. in Bayly.
Miss Thistledown }.....Mrs. Hay.
Maggy Macfarline }

To commence punctually at 9-15 p.m.
Carriages may be ordered at 11-30 p.m.
Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES.

Boxes to hold 4.....Rs. 16 | Pit Stalls.....Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls .... " 4 | Pit..... " 1
Back Seats.....Annas 8,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

GREY RIDING HORSE, 5 years old, carries a lady, sound and quiet, can jump well. Price, Rs. 500. Address G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Cursetjee, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies, Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

JUST RECEIVED by the mail fresh supply of our much-liked Limejuice and Glycerine for the hair, Large Bottle As. 10; small Bottle As. 6. Disappointed Customers apply sharp. SHROFF BROTHERS.

HANDKERCHIEFS! HANDKERCHIEFS!! from annas 11 per dozen, cheapest ever offered. Great variety to select from—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! from annas 12 per pair, frillings, laces, flowers, fans, sunshades, very cheap—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION, TO-DAY, a handsome Bay C. B. Gelding, height 13-3, age 4½.

ADVANCES made on Personal Security or Property, if approved of. PARTNER WANTED. Apply to H., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient First Class Engineer for the Coorla Mills. Apply at the office of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, in Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET, at MATHERAN, for the season, Castle Hill, well furnished. Rent Rs. 800 per month. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

LOOKING GLASSES in beautiful Frames, of different sizes, at moderate prices.—STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanilla, Pestauches, Rose and Lemon also Wines and Spirits, of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, at Lalloo Mohola, New Nagpada, old best Chinaware at Haroon Moola Ibraham. Intending purchasers must not lose the opportunity for inspecting the same.

FOR SALE, a small consignment of High class Indian-manufactured Cigars, of a description never before imported into this Presidency. JOSEPH SOARES, 33, Elphinstone Circle.

ON VIEW, Dr. Bruce's valuable furniture, English-built Victoria, pair of horses, photographic kits, Cabul Tent, plants, &c., at Mount Blanc, Cumballa Hill, opposite Cumballa Tank. Apply Muncherji.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Pineapple Water Ice. Leather Goods. Jewellery. Opera Glasses, Albums, Cutlery, &c., &c. MORENAS & Co., Wine, Spirits and General Merchants.

BLOCHAIRN FIRE BRICKS and Fire-clay, for sale.—ROGERS & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, Scarlet and Blue Military Serge. Volunteer Helmets. Try for sample.—Y. A. LACKA, Jackeria Munjil.

BODGER WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 25 per case of 8 dozen pints J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Borce Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE, a TONGA as good as new, suitable for Mofussil. For single horse or pair of Ponies. Apply to W. M., care of this paper.

MATHERAN, CHOWK HOTEL, is the only place that has a Billiard Table to which new cushions and cloth have recently been fixed.

PIANO for SALE, a bargain, solid Mahogany. Grand Square, Sympathetic, full compass, by S. Rose & Co., Rs. 550. Apply D. Rae, 160, Middle Colaba.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Prince of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

WANTED for VOYAGE HOME, 30th March, a EUROPEAN WOMAN to wait on a Lady and little boy in return for passage. Address X. Y. Z., Rajkote

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO the GENTRY.—Our stock of Furniture Crettonne, Silk Tapestries and Damasks should be inspected before purchasing elsewhere.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Fort.

THE most COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort, for two or three gentlemen with first-class table at No. 3, Sidon-road. Opposite High Court. Apply to E. A. WRAY.

TO LET, "KHUSROO COTTAGE," at Bandora, opposite to the Portuguese Church. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

HAVE a trial of diseases of horses as Farcy, Bursesby Lameness, &c., at Byculla Veterinary Stables, ite M GOSLA, and also every kind of Shoeing done, opposite Kempand Co.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 35, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, No. 11, Meadow-street, Fort, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of tents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FINEST ZANTE CURRANTS, picked, cleaned, washed and dried by steam machinery Ready for immediate use.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREAT
STOCK-TAKING SALE
AT THE
HUMMUM-STREET NO. 1,
OF
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR OR MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable property by order of the owner:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar within the Island of Bombay, and on the south side of a public passage in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on the east by the property of Bhugwan Calle, on the west by the property of Damodher Luckmidas, on the north by the property of Pandurang Senoy, and on the south by the public passage.

And which said piece or parcel of ground contains by admeasurement (668) six hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2 and Municipal New Nos. 128, 129, 13⁹, and 131.

Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The property is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 13th March, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT MARINE LINES STORE YARD.

Under instructions from Colonel W. Merriman, R.E. Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., consisting of doors, windows, posts, free firewood, ceiling cloth, pipes, wooden railing, water meters, &c.

SALE of remaining Stock-in-trade of China Depository Shop at No. 30, Apollo-street.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of C. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Rezonjee Pestonjee Kharas (who carried on business under the name of Pestonjee Cowasjee Kharas), now in insolvency, the remaining Stock-in-trade of his Chinese and Japanese curiosities, from lot No. 1370, consisting of excellent China ware, beautiful lacquered and inlaid work, Japanese trays, teapoys, writing desk, stationery cases, caskets, cigar cases, cabinets, work boxes, fancy door chicks, screens, glove boxes, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, at 4 p.m., the right of the collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 3 months from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, and squatter's fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Retail Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Esplanade Road Fish and Mutton Markets, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in the open or under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months, i.e., from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

For particulars and conditions of those sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture specially made to order and artistic in design, table ornaments and vases, best plated ware, handsome porcelain ware and glassware, choice garden plants, &c. &c. The above articles, the property of E. C. K. Quivat, Esq., C.S., will be sold by public auction, by the undersigned, at Dina Lodge, Malabar Hill, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo.

Catalogues will be published hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th March, 1886.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE LIQUIDATION OF INSOLVENT DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Heads, Roller Washer and Scarper Cloths, Flat and Ring Spindle Band, Bandling Band, and all classes of Mill Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."

LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Heriot Maitland, C.B., who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign, and highly approved of it.

Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	per day. 5 lbs.	or Goode's Desiccated Food	per day 2½ lbs.
Hay	14 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
		Hay	14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Desiccated Food	5 lbs.	or Goode's Desiccated Food	5 lbs.
Hay	10 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
		Hay	10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-0" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 9" and stroke 9', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, as for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES, JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.

CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roesisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS Rs. 500 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined pankin, case included.
PIANOS Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 30 per case of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	5
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	125
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT for first-class people only will be OPENED from the 1st of February, 1886, at Fernwood, Coonoor, Nellgherries, where visitors will find all the comforts of an English home, as far as the country permits. For terms, &c., &c., address

THE PROPRIETRESS,
Fernwood, Coonoor, Nellgherries.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 18th March, 1886, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Direction, and to transact such other business that may be duly submitted. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Honourable Mr. Justice JARDINE, Vice-Patron, in the chair.

P. H. LEFEBVRE,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 10th March 1886.

SALE OF KANARA TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following timber will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depôt, Karwar, on FRIDAY, the 19th March 1886.

Girdled teak logs 527 kds.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

CALENDAR.—MARCH, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....March 13th, 6h. 8·5m p.m.
Full Moon.....,, 20th, 9h. 24·0m. a.m.
Last Quarter.....,, 27th, 3h. 35·5m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	High Water.	Low Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 13	General Meeting, Western India Turf Club, 5 p.m. Bombay Races. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Surat Flood Relief Fund, Meeting of Subscribers, Mr. Hinsha w Petit's Residence, 5 p.m.	6 12	6	3 4	3 25m 4 55 a	9 57m 10 45 a	
Sun. 14	1st Sunday in Lent. Bombay General Agency Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	6 11	6	3 4	3 22m 4 51 a	11 24m	
Mon. 15	Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Rose Aylmer, Byculla Gardens. Pub lic Meeting, Town Hall, about Parliamentary Enquiring into India Administration, 5-30 p.m.	6 10	6	3 5	3 20m 4 51 a	0 32m 0 48 p	
Tu. 16	Bombay Races. English mail expected per s.s. Ancona.*	6 9	6	3 7	3 40m 5 04 a	1 0m 1 48 p	
Wed. 17	Jivraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Season S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Mistri Jagger's Smoking Concert, Gymkhana.	6 8	6	3 8	3 57m 5 16 a	1 56m 2 3 a	
Thr. 18	Distribution of Prizes Byculla Schools, 5 p.m.	6 8	6	3 9	4 17m 5 39 a	2 48m 2 55 a	
Fri. 19	Pachora Ginning Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Meet Departure of English mail per s.s. Nizam, 5 p.m.	6 7	6	3 10	4 46m 6 11 a	4 32m 4 45a	

* Left Aden at 4 a.m. on Wednesday, 10th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 14.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
10 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 22, 230 & 239.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday school.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 92 and 91.
Magnificat at Nunc Dimittis—Wesley.
Anthem.—"Incline Thine ear."—Himmel.

Wednesday, March 17.
5-30 p.m.—Lecture Exposition of Events of Holy Week.
Thursday, March 18.
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Friday, March 19.
6-30 p.m.—Mission service by Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and sermon. Hymns 92, 94 and 181.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymn 251, 249 and 257.

Wednesday March 17.
7 p.m.—Litany and sermon. Hymns 210 and 94.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 81, 106 and 319.
6 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 91, 94 and 258.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

Wednesday, March 17.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 94 and 311.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 183, 198, and 92.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Morning Service. (Hindustani.)
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School (English.)
7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 94, 163 and 92. (English.)

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 119, & 120.
3-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 36, 202 and 3-3.

Wednesday, March 17.
6 p.m.—Short Service and address.

ST PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
9 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the poor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Grant Road.
Rev. J. S. Stone, M.D., Pastor.
11 a.m.—Special Children's Service and Preaching.
6 p.m.—As usual.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

6 a.m.—Class Meeting.
11 a.m.—Evening Service.
Holy Communion will be administered.
All are cordially invited.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

6 a.m.—Mission of Institution, S. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
11 a.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 5 and 26. 2nd Tune. Anthem—Incline Thine Ear, p. 183, Old Book. Hymn 211 1st Tune.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICES will be held on board the s. s. Auretta, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Seamen, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the Ship the Launceston at 11 o'clock in the morning. Seamen, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends passing to and from the Ships a launch will leave Arthur Dock at 10-15 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m. precisely. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

General Meeting, Western India Turf Club, Adelphi Hotel, 5 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Races, 4 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, 8-30 p.m.
Band, B. B. & C. I. R., Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 5 p.m.
Band, G. I. P. R., Vol., Victoria Gardens, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Carnatic (s), from Brindisi; Empress of India (s), Colombo; and City of St. Patrick (s), Rangoon.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), E. Coast & Kurrachee; Khiva (s), China &c.; Nepaul (s), London &c.; H. M. d. Seranis, England; Secundra (s), Galle; and Kt. Errant (s) Antwerp.

St. Thomas's Cathedral.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening. Subject: Prayer.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Algoma and City of Canterbury entered and the s.s. Nepaul, Lalpura, County of York, and Khiva left the dock yesterday.

Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th ult. was 83,078 maunds, and in money Rs. 27,092.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—Sir Secunder Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Pahlunpoor, arrived here on Thursday, accompanied by fifty followers. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Grant Road.

Native Music.—The entertainment of native music, to which we drew attention the other day, takes place this evening. Professors Nathunkhan and Hussainbux enjoy the reputation in Northern India of being accomplished musicians.

Lost Property.—Miss Dearkin, a teacher in the Cathedral High School, has reported to the police that she dropped a silver watch, No. 3008, by Marcks and Company, somewhere between Elphinstone Circle and the Government Dockyard, on Thursday evening.

Reported Theft.—Mahomed Joosub, a merchant, reported to the police on Thursday that his office in Dubhoo Street, which is on the ground floor, was apparently opened with a duplicate key a small wooden box forced open, and Rs. 100 stolen therefrom. A silver hook, valued Rs. 20, was also stolen from the premises.

Music at the Mechanics' Institute.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B.B. & C.I.R. Volunteers at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March.....La Ma-cotte.....Andran.
Quadrille.....Auf der Moldau.....Coote.
Overture.....Schubert.....Suppé
Valse.....Mia Cara.....Rucsiosel.
Selection.....Rip Van Winkle.....Planquette.
Galop.....Immer Fidel.....Zikoff.

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. V. Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens this evening, at at 6 o'clock:—

March.....Dearest image of my heart...Peacock.
Overture.....The Royal Hyacinth.....Adam
Valse.....Bonduante.....W. V. Schools
Selection.....Elisir D'Amore.....Donizetti.
Quadrille.....Rosalinda.....R Smith
Fantasia.....Vision of Sunshine.....Ernest Villiers
Galop.....Lall Baugh.....

(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

A Juvenile Thief.—A Mahomedan lad, aged 13 years, named Ahmed Hoosainbux, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing a hammer, two knives and a bottle, valued at 10 annas, the property of Ellbux Syad Rahim, from his house at Falkland Road. The complainant on missing his property suspected the accused, and reported the matter to the police, who arrested him and recovered the whole of the property, which was found in his possession. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a rattan.

Suicides.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parel Road, on the body of Lakhmee, woman, aged 19 years. In consequence of a quarrel with her husband's relatives, deceased took a poisonous dose of opium, and died from its effects. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—An other inquest was held yesterday at Parel, on the body of Sayanna, woman, aged 19 years. Deceased, it appears, was falsely accused by her husband and mother-in-law on the 8th instant of having drank toddy. She took it to heart, and drowned herself in a tank in the compound of the Western India Mills, where her body was found floating. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

Theft.—Mukta Abdools was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of stealing a waistcoat, the property of Nana Bhata, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock. The accused, who is a mucaddum of labourers employed at the Prince's Dock, about eight days ago went to the house of the complainant and asked him if he was going to work that day. He answered in the negative, whereupon accused gave him a slap and took the waistcoat away and declined to return it. The police being informed of the matter, found the waistcoat pledged with a Marwarree at Old Nagpada for two annas. The accused on admitting a previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident to a Yacht.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Superintendent MacDermott charged Sheik Abdool Sheik Latif, a prow man before Mr Ryan, with having navigated his prow in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. MacDermott stated that the Water Queen, a yacht owned by Mr. F. A. Little, was riding at anchor opposite the Apollo Bunder. On Tuesday, at 8·30 p.m., a prow laden with cotton going to the Prince's Dock ran into her and carried away about 20 feet of her mizzen yards. After extricating herself the prow man, apparently much frightened veered round, and set out for Ooran. The tindal of the Water Queen however manned the yacht's boat and gave chase, and after an exciting pull overtook the prow and brought her back. The prow exhibited no lights and the men on her must have clearly seen the lights of the Water Queen. Mr. MacDermott asked for a remand, as the witnesses in the case were not present. The case was adjourned till Tuesday.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 12.

(Before Mr. Justice Scott.)

THE PARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. (LD.) IN LIQUIDATION.

This was a petition presented in Chambers by the workmen employed at the Parell Mill praying that their wages which were in arrear for periods varying from one to four months might be paid.

Mr. Boughton appeared for the official liquidator and said that that gentleman had no objection to an order being made, but felt bound to point out that it had been frequently held that the Court had no power to give priority to workmen in respect of their wages, except in cases that had arisen since the passing of the Judicature Act in England, a section of which had been held by V. C. Malins to apply the principles of insolvency to companies winding up. In the matter of the Joint Stock Company, Chapman's case L. R. I. Eq., and in re Calcutta Steam Tug Association, 2 Indian Jurist, N. S. p. 17.

His Lordship this morning delivered the following judgment:—Some six hundred workmen of this company have not been paid for their labour for a period of two to three months, and they now ask in case a winding up order is made to be admitted preferentially to other creditors and to be paid in full. Were this the insolvency of the employer of labour these workmen would be entitled to the priority they claim. The Indian Insolvency Act says that a labourer's wages are unpaid shall have priority over the general body of creditors to the extent of six months' arrears. But as their employer was a company, these men come, not under the Insolvency Act, but under the Indian Companies' Act, of 1882, and it is according to the provisions of that Act that their claims must be decided. Now the Companies' Act (Act VI of 1882) does not contain any such benevolent provision similar to the one I have cited from the Insolvency Act, Section 147 deals with distribution of assets and says that they are to be applied to the discharge of the company's liabilities. The question I have to consider is whether in the silence of the Companies' Act I may follow the analogy which exists between an insolvency winding up and one to give priority to these unpaid wages. To answer that question I must look at the course that has been followed in England. Companies and Company Law are of English creation, and English jurisprudence and legislation is the safest guide in case of doubt. The English Companies' Acts 7 of 1862 and 1867, like the Indian Companies' Act contain no special provision as to unpaid wages. But the Judicature Act of 1875 (Sec. 10) incorporated certain rules of insolvency, as to the rights of the creditors of the insolvent with the winding up provisions of the Companies' Act. There has, however, been no such extension of any rules of insolvency to the IndianCompanies' Act. My decision must be on the meaning of the Companies' Act standing alone. Now even in England, notwithstanding the provisions of the Judicature Act the judges have differed on the point as to whether unpaid wages were paid preferentially out of the assets of the company. Only one judge, Mains V. C., distinctly decided in favour of priority (16 ch. div. 197). The cases cited in the Bank. seemed in doubt (7 ch. div. 517. see also 23 W. R. 53, 4 ch. div. 625, 8 ch. div. 533, 12 ch. div. 181, 11 ch. 176 3 ch. 769.) It is also most important to observe that in each case the Judicature Act was solely relied upon as justifying the rule applied up companies to the rules in bankruptcy and it was not even argued that the Companies' Act alone justified any priority. Whilst as regards the true means of sec. 10 of the Judicature Act there was a great difference of opinion. In order to remove all doubt and to remedy what was thought a case of hardship, the Legislature interfered with an Amending Act (46, 47, Vic chap. 28.) It is there enacted (sec. 4): "In the distribution of the assets of any company being wound up under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, there shall be paid in priority to other debts (a) all wages as salary of any clerk or servant in respect of service rendered to the company during four months before the commencement of the winding up not exceeding fifty pounds, and (b) all wages of any labourer or workman in respect of service rendered to the company during two months before the commencement of the winding up. This resume of English law on the subject show that the treatment of claims for unpaid wages the winding up of companies was a *casus omissus* in the English Companies Acts to be remedied by the Legislature, not by the Courts; and the same remark applies to the Indian Companies Act. My duty, as a judge, is plain. I cannot import into the Act a provision which the Act does not contain. I must decide against any priority. I trust the India Legislature will soon remedy the hardship though it will not be in time for the present applicants. Meanwhile in this case, it is within the power of the creditors to waive their rights, in part or in whole, as against these labourers and under sec 140 of the Companies' Act I have the power to call a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to any matter relating to the winding up. I find there is a precedent for such a meeting to consider the payments of labourers' wages, and I think I am justified in adopting this course in the present instance.

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ALLEGED DRUNKENNESS BY A CHIEF ENGINEER.

At the High Court yesterday, under its Admiralty Jurisdiction, an enquiry was held before Mr Justice Scott, assisted by Captain R. G. Murray and Mr. John Dobbie as assessors, into charges of drunkenness preferred against W. J. Jansen, late chief engineer of the Adowa. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the accused.

Mr. Lang, in opening the case, read sections 10, 13, 17, and 20 of Act 5 of 1838 under which the charges were laid. Jansen's certificate was granted by the local Government. The charges, as stated in a Government resolution, were as follow:—1 That on the nights of the 30th and 31st July 1885, William James Jansen was intoxicated. 2. That on the 1st August 1885, on leaving the Prince's Dock and the port, he was not in a fit state to perform his duties, being under the influence of drink. 3. That, on the 24th August 1885, at 2-30 p. m., at Hongkong, he was found asleep in his bunk, and when made to come out on deck, he was unable to stand properly through drink, of which he smelt. 4 That on the 25th August 1885, at 10-30 a.m. at Hongkong, he was asleep in his chair, although his men were at work, and when compelled to attend to his work, he was suffering from the after effects of drink. 5. That by his incapacity or misconduct he has allowed the boilers of the s. s. Adowa to become in a dirty, defective, and dangerous state.

Captain Osborne, master of the Adowa, said that a July 1885, the accused was the chief engineer of the vessel. He was engaged by witness in Bombay in July 1884. In July 1885, the ship was in the Prince's Dock loading for Hongkong. On 31st July, witness saw Jansen in a state of intoxication. He came to know this from his walk and speech. Next morning witness sent for him, and told him he intended to enter him in the official log for drunkenness, and to fine him two days' pay. Jansen requested witness not to log him and to fine him ten days' pay; saying he would not do it again. Witness told him he had made the same promise before and broken it. Witness then made the entry. Mr. Allen, chief officer, also made a report and entered it in the log on the previous day. The vessel left the Prince's Dock on the 1st August 1885. When she was about to leave, witness saw Jansen about 10 o'clock in a long coat. He was intoxicated and not fit for duty. The ship left the Dock at noon and anchored at Cross Island at 12-30 p.m. Witness then went to the main deck and found Jansen in his chair still intoxicated. Witness asked him whether he had any liquor on board, and he said he had not. Witness went to his cabin with his servant, and found a bottle of whiskey, half full, which he threw overboard. When it was Jansen's time to watch at 8 o'clock witness found him in a fit state to take charge, and gave orders that he should not have liquor. For the rest of the voyage to Hongkong witness found him if he found him intoxicated, he would report the matter to Government. The ship arrived at Hongkong on the 31st August, and was there the storm signal was still flying. The storm signal remained till the 24th; and on the 25th another signal was given that the typhoon had passed to the north. On the 24th, at 3-30 p.m., witness found the engine-room was still flying. witness went into Jansen's cabin and found him sleeping in his bed. Witness awoke him and told him to come to the deck. He was then drunk, almost stupefied, and was unable to stand. Witness called the second and third officers to witness his condition. He was unfit for duty. He said that he had kept up the previous night till late, keeping up fire-watches. Witness had given him no orders of drunkenness, but it was to be remarked that, at the time of leave-taking with friends on shore, a little drinking was not unusual. The accused had been badly treated on board, had been once knocked down by the chief officer, and there was such general treatment of him as would be sufficient to engender a feeling of nervousness in any one. At every stage of the accused's misconduct the first offence that the accused was continued in the office of chief engineer, and was allowed to be in charge of the ship during the voyage from Hongkong to Bombay. These charges of drunkenness, Mr. Jardine said, were reproductive; and there was a want of consistency in preferring them. Accused had borne a good character as to ability and capacity in all his previous voyages. He had been without employment for a long time, and the learned counsel submitted that had been sufficient punishment to him.

Mr. Justice Scott said the Court would make their report to Government. The enquiry then terminated.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86	11,67,450
Remitted from 1st April 1885 to 6th March 1886	9,16,000
Balance to be remitted from 7th March to 31st March, 1886	2,51,450

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SUIT FOR RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

APPEAL AGAINST MR. PINHEY'S DECISION.

This decision of Mr. Justice Pinhey, given in September last in the case in which a Hindu named Dadajee Bhicajee prayed for a decree against his wife Rukhmabhai for a restitution of conjugal rights formed the subject of an appeal which was heard yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley. It will be remembered that just after the plaintiff had closed his case, Mr. Justice Pinhey, without calling upon the defendant to go into her case, had passed a decree in her favour with costs, observing that when the plaintiff found that the young lady was unwilling to share his home, he should not have tried to recover her person, as if she had been a horse or a bullock.

Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Vicajee, and Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Crank and Walker, appeared for the appellant, Dadajee Bhicajee; and the Hon. Mr. Jardine, Advocate-General, with the Hon. Mr. Telang, represented the respondent.

Mr. Macpherson said this was an appeal from a decree passed by Mr. Justice Pinney on the 21st September 1885, for the defendant, with costs. The plaintiff had, in the plaint, stated he had married the defendant about 10 years before the present suit was filed, when she was nineteen years of age and his wife was about 13. The plaint alleged that the defendant had refused to live with him, and prayed that the Court might decree an institution of restitution of conjugal rights. It was further prayed that she might be restrained from continuing to live in the house of Dr. Succaram Arjoon, and compelled to take up her residence with the plaintiff. The written statement set forth that at the time of the marriage, the defendant had not arrived at years of discretion, that she only visited Dr. Succaram Arjoon in his house for the purpose of medical treatment, and that the plaintiff had filed this suit, not because he was really desirous that the defendant should live with him, but at the suggestion of certain evil-minded persons who had instigated him to do so for the purpose of gaining their sinister object. She further stated that her husband was entirely unable to support her, and that he was suffering from asthma and other symptoms of consumption. The issues that had been raised were—whether the plaintiff was entitled to maintain the suit; whether the plaintiff was in a position to provide for her living and maintenance; whether he was entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof; and whether the allegations contained in the written statement were true, and if so, whether they afforded under the Hindu law a justification for refusing the plaintiff his conjugal rights. After the plaintiff and his mother and two other witnesses had been examined the case for the plaintiff was closed, when Mr. Justice Pinhey stopped the Advocate-General from proceeding with the defendant's case, and gave a decree for the defendant with costs. Mr. Pinhey's judgment was as follows:—

I am prepared to dispose of the case at once. I have been considering the case since it was last before the Court on Saturday, and I have been looking into the authorities, and I have arrived at the conclusion that the plaintiff cannot maintain this action. It is a misnomer to call this a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. When a married couple, after cohabitation, separate and live apart, either of them can bring a suit against the other for the restitution of conjugal rights, according to the practice in England, and according to the later practice of the Courts in India. But the present suit is not of that character. The parties to the present suit went through the religious ceremony of marriage eleven years ago, when the defendant was a child of eleven years of age. They have never cohabited. And now that the defendant is a woman of twenty-two, the plaintiff asks the Court to compel her to go to his house that he may compel e his contract with her by consummating the marriage. The defendant being now of full age, objects to going to live with the plaintiff, objects to him consummating the marriage, objects to ratifying and completing the contract entered into on her behalf by her guardians while she was yet of tender age. It seems to me that it would be a barbarous, a cruel thing to do to compel a young lady under those circumstances to go to a man whom she dislikes in order that he may cohabit with her against her will, and I am of opinion that neither the law nor the practice of the Courts either justified my making such an order or even justifies the plaintiff in maintaining the present suit. I have looked through the reported decisions of the cases in England and of the courts in India, but I find no one that covers the ground covered by the facts of this case. There is no such instance that I know of in which a court has compelled a woman, who has gone through the religious ceremony of marriage with a man, to allow that man to consummate the marriage against her. It may of course be said that in England marriages are generally celebrated between persons of mature age, who usually consummate the marriage at once, and therefore one must not expect to find a case on all fours with this among the English cases. But then, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the practice of allowing suits for the restitution of conjugal rights (and this suit is founded on the Code) is an obligation in England under peculiar circumstances and was transplanted from England into India. It has no foundation in Hindu law—the religious law of the parties to this suit. Under the Hindu law such a suit would not be cognizable by the Courts. For many years after I came to India such suits were not allowed. It is only of late years the practice of allowing such suits has been introduced into this country from England. I think only since the amalgamation of the old Sperme and Sudder Courts in the present High Courts has brought English lawyers more into contact with the mofussil. This being so I think I am not bound to carry the practice further than I find support for it in the decided authorities, especially when the granting of the relief prayed would produce consequences revolting not only to civilized persons, but even to uncivilized human beings possessed of ordinary notions of feeling. That practice allowing those suits in England has become much discredited, and has been rendered almost inoperative by the legislation of the past year. It is my opinion matter for regret that it was ever introduced into this country. As, however, it has been introduced into this country, I am bound to follow it so far as it has received the sanction of this Court or of the Privy Council. I find, however, neither precedent nor authority for granting the relief asked for in this suit, and I am certainly not disposed to make a precedent or to extend the practice of the Court in respect of suits of this nature beyond the point for which I find authority. The defendant has not appeared in Court, but the evidence shows that she has been brought up in the enlightened and cultivated home of the deputation, the late and much lamented Dr. Succaram Arjoon, a well known citizen of Bombay. I am glad therefore that in the view of the law which I take I am not called to grant the plaintiff the relief which he seeks to compel the young lady of 22 to go to the house of the plaintiff in order that he may consummate the marriage arranged for her during her helpless infancy. Before concluding my judgment, I wish to guard myself from being supposed to endorse the conclusion in the written statement, that the plaintiff was not entitled to claim the society of his wife because he is poor. A poor man has as much right to claim his wife as a rich man to claim his. The plaintiff gave much false evidence as to his pecuniary position, and his uncle, who was examined on plaintiff's behalf on the same point, gave, if possible, evidence less creditable still. Nevertheless, the general result of the evidence shows that plaintiff can earn a livelihood and keep a wife (as the phrase is, says Mr. Pinhey) "according to my poor circumstances." The poverty of the plaintiff is no one of the reasons which I should give for the rejection of plaintiff's claim. There will be a decree for the defendants with costs.

Mr. Macpherson observed that the ground on which the learned Judge had passed the decree in favour of the defendant rested more upon sentiment than upon the law as it stood. The Judge did not like the idea of compelling a woman to go to her husband against her will, because the Court could not undertake to enforce consummation of marriage. The fundamental fallacy in the judgment was that his Lordship seemed to have thought that consummation was a necessary factor towards the completion of the marriage.

The Chief Justice: Where does he say that? Mr. Justice Pinhey only seems to have thought that a suit for institution would have been more appropriate.

Mr. Macpherson: That all depends upon whether the marriage is complete without consummation. I say the rights accrue immediately the marriage is completed.

The Chief Justice asked whether the learned counsel could cite a case similar to the present one.

Mr. Macpherson replied that there was a case in which it was held that non-consummation of a marriage was invalid in all material points, except under certain physical and other conditions.

Mr. Justice Bayley: It is not disputed, I believe, that the plaintiff was lawfully married to the defendant.

The Advocate-General: It is not disputed. But at the same time, I shall submit that, according to the principles laid down, there is no sufficient proof of it in this case.

Mr. Macpherson thought that, if their Lordships decided to reverse Justice Pinney's judgment, the case must be sent back for obtaining further evidence on that point.

The Chief Justice said he did not think there was any reason for sending it back on that ground.

The Advocate-General: I am not aware of any doubt myself. But it is quite possible that there might be a failure in obtaining sufficient proof of the marriage. It is being laid down by the Courts at home that even if both the parties admit the marriage, the Court could not act upon that admission without sufficient proof.

The Chief Justice: Does not the defendant admit the marriage?

The Advocate-General: But that does not affect the question in the least.

Mr. Macpherson thought that, if their Lordships reversed Mr. Pinhey's finding, it would be necessary to remand the case as the marriage must be proved. That point was apparently not before the mind of the Judge or of any one concerned in the case. However, he might say that here the question of marriage did not rest solely upon the admission of the parties. When the plaintiff stated in his evidence that he had been married ten years ago he was not cross-examined on the point.

Mr. Justice Bayley: We do not know what the defence was, as the Advocate-General was not allowed to proceed with his case.

Mr. Macpherson went on to say that the decree was given on sentimental grounds and on a misconceived notion of what the law of Hindu marriage was. At all events, the Judge seemed to have thought that consummation of marriage was a necessary condition to its completion. The learned Judge was in error in supposing that there were no authorities for enforcing a restitution of conjugal rights before cohabitation.

The Chief Justice asked if such a case was decided in recent times.

Mr. Macpherson said there was a case before the Calcutta Court in February of this year, in which Mr. Justice Norris and a Hindoo Judge granted a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights. There was also another case of a like nature decided by Mr. Justice Markby and Mr. Justice Romeshchandar Mitter, in which the wife was ordered to return to her husband. It was held that, according to Hindoo law, after a marriage, a husband was the legal guardian of his wife's person and property, whether she was a major or a minor. Even the marriage of infants under the Hindoo law was a legal and complete marriage, and the husband had a right to demand that his wife should live in the same house with himself.

Mr. Justice Bayley: But there are grounds under which a wife can refuse to go to her husband.

Mr. Macpherson: But none of those grounds are alleged here. A wife is only absolved from living with her husband by reason of some conduct on his part which may afford her a sufficient ground to seek a judicial separation.

Mr. Justice Bayley: We are not in a position to pronounce definitely on this point, since the whole case was not gone into.

Mr. Macpherson, proceeding with his argument, said the case to which he had just drawn the Court's attention, laid down a principle on which he relied, namely, that the husband was his wife's protector and guardian, and was entitled to make her live with him. The Courts were bound to take her to her husband's door, but beyond that they did not go. Consummation of the marriage had nothing whatever to do with the relief that was sought to be obtained. If effect were given to Mr. Pinhey's judgment, it would give rise to pernicious results.

The Chief Justice observed the question was whether a woman who had never gone to live with her husband could plead that as a good reason in her behalf.

The Advocate-General said the point he would urge—and in the view he was going to take he would be supported by the authority of his friend, Mr. Telang—was that the Hindu law knew nothing whatever of such a civil remedy as was sought in this case. He supposed their Lordships would feel considerable difficulty in dealing with the case as it stood, and he said that it was, therefore, the full intention of his client to take the case to the Privy Council. He had no doubt their Lordships would agree with him that the case was worth taking to the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice: I should think so.

Mr. Justice Bayley observed that the case decided in Calcutta said that the wife could be compelled to go to her husband.

Mr. Macpherson said his first proposition was that the marriage was complete as soon as the marriage ceremony was performed, and that after the marriage, the husband was entitled to bring the legislature would before long remedy the evil. I believe a large number of the native community now recognise the evils of early marriage, and are anxious to do away with the practice. My friend, Mr. Telang, knows better than I do how far the movement in this direction has proceeded.

The argument was not concluded, when the Court rose for the day. The hearing will be resumed on Thursday next.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE DIVORCE CASE.

A London correspondent writes to an up-country paper:—The great divorce case of Crawford *versus* Dilke has been the sensation of the week. The trial began and ended last Friday, but the details of the case were not made known to the general public until the following day. From that time until now public interest in, and discussion upon, the case has scarcely ever flagged, and opinion with regard thereto has been singularly unanimous. In this place, there is hardly any one who does not believe that the whole case was pre-arranged beforehand, and some of the Conservative organs are a little inclined to make political capital out of the circumstance that all the principal parties concerned therewith—including the Judge—were Liberals. To Sir Charles Dilke the result of the case has been most disastrous: the political prospects of the right honorable gentleman, if not irretrievably ruined, are at least blighted for a long period. Some of the London correspondents to the leading provincial papers, who have supplied us with most of our information concerning the minor details of the case *ctlera*, say that when a day or two ago Sir Charles Dilke called to pay a formal visit to Mr. Gladstone, the Premier expressed the utmost indignation at the sight of his late colleague's "pasteboard." Sir Charles Dilke's refusal to go into the witness-box and submit himself to cross-examination is almost unanimously interpreted as an evidence of guilt; and as if this was not bad enough, Mr. Charles Russell, the astute common-law lawyer of the day, actually made the admission on his client's behalf that there had been "indiscretions" in his past life which, rendered it inadvisable for him to go into the witness-box. Surely a more rustic never committed by a trained lawyer. What do the public say with regard to it? When a man refuses to go into the witness-box and deny upon oath that he has seduced the wife of his friend, because there are certain "indiscretions" connected with his past life which he does not wish to be brought into light, what is the inevitable inference? Certainly it can only be that such "indiscretion" must be of a very bad nature if a man will allow himself to rest under an odious imputation rather than run the risk of having them made public. If the Attorney-General had contented himself with simply standing upon his legal rights, and declining to answer any question by counsel, and I decline to put him to the trouble of denying a charge of which there is no proof," the case, as regards Sir Charles Dilke, would not have been quite so bad, though even then, it would have been quite bad enough. But to deliberately blacken one's client's character, by confessing that his past life would not bear examination, was simply to set speculation agog as to what that past life might be, and this is exactly what is now going on.

The trial last Saturday is every where spoken of as a *fiasco*, resulting in a miscarriage of justice, and there have been loud demands for the intervention of the Queen's Proctor. This functionary, however, can only be set in motion by the fiat of the Attorney General, and it is hardly to be expected that Sir Charles Russell will undo in his public capacity what he did in his private one. Mr. Justice Butt himself has been accused of partiality, though there is no ground for such a charge. But the accusation, of prearrangement between the two parties, derives a good deal of countenance from the fact that one of the waiting rooms attached to the court was filled with witnesses on behalf of the petitioner, and these were never called. In fact, it seems, to have been an understood thing between the two parties that Mr. Crawford should do no more than was absolutely necessary to obtain his divorce, and it would almost seem as though the respondent and co-respondent had co-operated with him in this respect.

Sir Charles Dilke has been formally whitewashed both by the *Daily News* and the Chelsea Liberal Association, but his return to political life—and certainly to official life—may be accepted as out of the question. Certainly this will not be the case during the lifetime of her present Majesty, for every one knows the strong opinion which the Queen entertains with regard to anyone who has put in an unfavourable appearance in the Divorce Court. One of the Scotch Liberal Associations has passed a resolution, the effect of which is to disown Sir Charles Dilke as a member of the Liberal party; and it is said to be the opinion of the leaders of that party north of the Tweed, that should Sir Charles Dilke again be admitted to a Liberal Government, they would be unable to carry a single seat in the interests of their party. To-day the story is being repeated that Sir Charles Dilke, who had contributed £100 to the fund for the Caine Commission, which is to liberalise London, was announced to attend a meeting held yesterday in promotion of the object, which was held under the presidency of Mr. Arnold Morley at the National Liberal Club. A metropolit

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

REUTER'S London telegram of yesterday reports no movement of any kind in the usual Stock Exchange items, Consols being still 101, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101¼, 4 per cent. Rupee Paper 72⅜, and 4½ per cent. 75½. The Bank of England return exhibits the same proportion of Reserve to Liabilities as the previous week, and rates of discount remain unaltered.

Respecting the markets for General Produce there is nothing new to report.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady with sales of 8,000 bales, including 500 Surats. Spot prices remain unchanged, but in Americans to arrive a partial decline of 1-64d. is advised. From New York no change is wired, ready Mid-Uplands being again quoted at 9½, July loading at 9·45 cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Thursday's Receipts.....	8,000	5,000	6,000
Four days' do.	48,000	35,000	38,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,597,000	4,457,000	4,412,000

The slightly steadier turn reported from Home has been sufficient to impart quite a firm feeling to the market here to-day. Sellers have advanced their rates Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy all round, and although buyers as yet decline to operate at the rise, it is pretty evident that unless decided weakness is advised from the other side to-morrow that there will be no giving way. The Broach and Bhownuggur accounts are still adverse, and for Fine Broach this month's delivery the quotation is advanced to Rs. 201, for Good Bhownuggur May to Rs. 175 per candy.

WHEAT is firmer for future delivery with an advance of ¼ anna per cwt.; but buyers are not paying it so far, so that the only result is to check business. On the spot there is no change.

FREIGHTS continue steady with rather a hardening tendency. A 1,200 steamer is reported fixed for May loading, open charter, at 23s., and business is reported for Havre at 21s. 3d., for Antwerp at 20s. We give the following as current quotations:—

Liverpool	Ready	18s. 9d.
London	,,	20s.
Open Charter	,,	21s. 3d.
Havre	,,	21s. 3d.
Dunkirk	,,	20s.
Antwerp	,,	20s.
Marseilles	,,	20s.
Trieste and Venice....	,,	23s.

EXCHANGE has been unaltered to-day both in tone and rate. Very few private bills have been offered, and if anything we should say the tendency was towards weakness. We quote closing rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 31-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight...	1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	199½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker rather, and for Fours we now quote Rs. 97½ sellers. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 100¼, but there is nothing doing in the denomination.

SHARES:—Spinning and Weaving Mills are somewhat irregular. In the majority of cases the leading Companies are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower, but in some instances quotations are reduced, Madras United for instance by Rs. 100, Malakshmi by Rs. 10 and Soonderdass by Rs. 20. Press Companies are weaker generally. Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs.	lall	2½ p.ct.	715xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000		all	10 do.	831x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
		500			
		200			
EXCHANGE BANKS.	10,000	£	£		
Agra Bank		£1	£1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	41,000	100	all	17½ do.	686
National Bank of India.....	37,320	$125		5 pct.	115
		250			

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B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£153

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 c.	190
	750	200	150		150
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
apty Co., Ld.....	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	185
Barton & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	00	100	102-3p.c	
Do. • New issue..	500		37½	102-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ...		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	710
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	280
Bombay Ice Manufac-turing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	123
					122
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,175
Do. (2nd issue)....	2,000	62	375	45	770
Do. (3rd issue)...		62	375	..	..
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds ..	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazar	1,500	100	100	..	34
Cooper, Maidan & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100		113
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	Re.15 25	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	18½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36 p. a.	300
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	330
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	80		85
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	32	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co. ...	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	95xd,
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	75xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20		21
Pearse and Utley, Ld. ..	1,000	100	100		91
Port Canning Co. ...	6,500	1,000	1,000	8 p. a. Rs. 16	307½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	000	1,000		1.62
Phillips & Co., Ld....	4,000	100	60	Rs. 100 Rs 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50		
Soundy & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	Rs. 53	80
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Rs. 8	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 1	1,155
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 110 Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	000	175	100	12 p.c.	130xd
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	300	200		200

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

D'MELLOW—March 1, at Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of E. D'Mellow, Foreman Engineer in charge, Mechanical Engineering Workshops, H. H. the Nizam's Public Works Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYER—March 5, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr A E Dyer of a son.

THORBURN—March 8, at Glenburn, Ootacamund, the wife of John Thorburn, Madras Salt Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—CLAPHAM—March 4, at St John's Church Calcutta, by the Rev Mr Taylor, Arthur Campbell, to Ellen Matilda Clapham.

KINDERSLEY—TARRANT—March 8, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Edward Richard Kindersley, second son of E L Kindersley, Esq. of Cliffe House, Dorsetshire, to Eleanor Gertrude, eldest daughter of the late H J Tarrant, Esq, Barrister-at-Law.

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NEPEAN SEA ROAD,
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NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE SYNDICATE having failed, after prolonged enquiries, in obtaining such evidence as should lead to the discovery of the manner in which certain of the papers about to be set in the Matriculation and L. M. & S. Examinations of the current year (1885-86) became known to candidates before the day of Examination, now offers a REWARD OF RUPEES ONE THOUSAND to be paid to any person or persons who shall furnish proof, in the judgment of the Syndicate clear and conclusive, as to the manner in which these Examination Papers were dishonestly obtained, or their contents made known, and as to the persons who were concerned in divulging them.

Informants may communicate with the Registrar or with the Commissioner of Police.

PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, March 8, 1886.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1886.

THE House of Lords on Thursday night unanimously agreed to a motion by Lord Kimberley for the appointment of a Select Committee of both Houses to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858. The committee, a later telegram informs us, will consist of ten Peers and twenty members of the House of Commons. It will be good policy to recognize, as cheerfully as may be, the fact that the arguments for a Royal Commission, cogent though we are persuaded that they are, have to-day nothing more than an academic value. The meeting which has been arranged to be held in Bombay next week on the subject has by the resolution been deprived of its main purpose, and we should suppose that the promoters will recognize this fact, and will at least face the question whether any practical purpose is to be served by holding the meeting at present. We have given good reasons for the belief that the Government, in proposing to entrust a Parliamentary Committee with the inquiry, have proposed to adopt the less efficient mode of procedure. But for any practical purpose that can be now served by restating these reasons they may remain locked up in our own bosoms. The situation is disappointing, and it is not made to appear brighter by the terms in which Lord Kimberley revealed the ideas of the Government regarding the operations of the Committee. The inquiry is to be limited to the working of the Act of 1858, and Lord Kimberley's intimation that the Government are of opinion that some details in the system of administration are susceptible of improvement, does not denote a very broad view of the necessities of the case. However, it would scarcely be fair to judge Lord Kimberley upon a brief summary of his speech, nor would it be fair to condemn the Government for a speech of Lord Kimberley's. It will be noted that the Secretary of State promised that the report of the Committee should lead to legislation—an incident of some importance, inasmuch as the vice of a Select Committee is usually supposed to be that legislation seldom results from its labour.

THE territories formerly ruled by King Theebaw, which were incorporated in Her Majesty's dominions by a proclamation of the Viceroy, have been, as we announced yesterday, annexed to the Empire of India by an Order in Council issued in London. Seeing that India has incurred the expense of the conquest of Upper Burma, and will have to make good the deficit which is anticipated during the first years of the occupation, the annexation of the territories to the Empire was prescribed by the circumstances. The step was also dictated by the necessity of legalising the position of British administrators in the country placed under their control. When the state of war was terminated by the deposition of Theebaw, and the incorporation of the country in the Queen's dominions, it would not be easy for a jurisconsult to discover whether any, or what, system of laws and regulations prevailed, to which the said administrators could appeal as justifying their action in regard to any inhabitant of the country. The Burman polity being overthrown, did the English law replace it? Or the Indian Penal Code? Clearly neither one nor the other had any validity, and those who exercised authority, did *so de facto*, not *de jure*. By annexing Upper Burma to India, and leaving the matter there, the legal difficulty would have been surmounted by a stroke of the pen. But fresh practical difficulties would have arisen on all sides. The Indian Penal Code has been elaborated with a special view to the needs and circumstances of India, and it could not be applied to the very different conditions prevailing in the newly-annexed conterritory, where in race, religion, social customs and traditions, the population is altogether dissimilar to the Aryan inhabitants of India. Besides, the administrative machinery which exists in India could not be called into existence in Burma by a wave of the hand. The cost would be prohibitory, for Burma is and will be for a considerable time a very poor country, and cannot find the means to pay for an elaborate administrative system on the Anglo-Indian model.

The difficulty has been solved by resorting to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, XXXIII. Victoria, which in the first section of the third chapter gives power to the Executive Governments of British India to make regulations for certain parts thereof. The section bearing on the case explains exactly the provisions under which a province of the Indian Empire may be taken out of the pale of the regular system, and placed by the *fiat* of the Governor-General in Council under the direct rule of His Excellency, who may from time to time give the same validity to regulations suggested by the local Governor as if they had been passed into law by the Legislature. Of course the regulations in question may include any law or branch of laws prevailing in the rest of the Empire, but complete latitude is given to the *sic volo* of the Governor General in Council. The section which thus confers the powers of absolutism on the Government in the case of any province, is so interesting and so little known, that it is worth reproducing here textually:—"1. Every Governor of a Presidency in Council, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner, whether the governorship, or lieutenant-governorship, or chief commissionership be now in existence, or may hereafter be established, shall have power to propose to the Governor-General in Council drafts of any regulations, together with the reasons for proposing the same, for the peace and government of any part or parts of the territories, under his government or administration, to which the Secretary of State for India shall from time to time by resolution in Council declare the provisions of this section to be applicable from any date to be fixed in such resolution. And the Governor-General in Council shall take such drafts and reasons into consideration; and when any such draft shall have been approved of by the Governor-General in Council, and shall have received the Governor-General's assent, it shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local *Gazette* and shall thereupon have like force of law and be subject to the like disallowances as if it had been made by the Governor-General of India in Council at a meeting for the purpose of making laws and regulations. The Secretary of State for India in Council may from time to time withdraw such power from any Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner, on whom it has been conferred, and may from time to time restore the same as he shall think fit." The Secretary of State for India simultaneously with the issue of the Order in Council annexing Upper Burma to India, brings the country under the provisions of this Act XXXIII Victoria. Whatever regulations may now be asked for by Mr. Bernard will be given by the *fiat* of the Viceroy. One of the first measures which will be taken is to give *post facto* legalisation to the acts of administrators in Burma since that territory was brought under the dominion of the Crown. This is an important practical matter, as will be understood when it is pointed out that the imprisonment in the jails of Lower Burma of persons accused of offences in Upper Burma and deported, is at present a stretch of power which might be brought into question in the law courts. And the same may be said of administrative and judicial acts in Upper Burma which were effected without legal authority such as could be taken cognisance of in a regularly constituted court of law. Any deficiencies of form power can be now made good by the issue of a regulation covering such cases, and the regulation to effect that will of course be issued forthwith.

The re-organisation of Upper Burma will be carried out upon lines which have been agreed upon between Mr. Bernard and the Viceroy. The general control of the territories will be placed in the hands of British officers, each of whom will be supported by a Superintendent of Police. The Woons or native Governors will collect the revenue on commission. They will be entrusted with judicial powers in civil and criminal cases; to give effect to their decisions they will each have a certain number of police peons under their personal control. A rough land survey on the Bombay system will be carried out when circumstances are favourable. In the meanwhile the Woons will be answerable for the collection of the imposts paid in the time of the ex-King. Two battalions of military police will be kept on foot for frontier purpose, the one on the Shan frontier, and the other in the Chindwin Valley. These bodies will be modelled like the military police force of Assam. They will patrol the frontier, and establish posts, but will have nothing to do with the ordinary policing of the country. This will be provided for by the organisation of an armed police composed of Punjabees, Rajputs, Sikhs, and Goorkhas, a hundred and fifty to two hundred of whom will be placed under the immediate orders of the Superintendent who is attached to the Assistant Commissioner of each district. These bodies will of course be sustained by the military. The ordinary routine police duty will, as we have said, be left to the Woons with their police, peons. No regular Courts will be constituted, except at Mandalay and one or two other centres. The Burmese are not a litigious people, and it is deemed unnecessary to supply them prematurely with an apparatus of courts and lawyers. This system of administration will, it is hoped, prove sufficient for the necessities of the case, and it certainly promises to be the most economical that has yet been devised. The Shans will, according to present intentions, be left very much to themselves. They will not be held to be British subjects, but will be treated as independent tribesmen, living under their own Sawbdas or Chiefs, the Government having only a paternal interest in their welfare. Some Sawbdas have already shown a disposition to fall in with this view of their status, and have promised to keep their tribesmen from committing offences. If the Chiefs are able to control their wild followers, they will save the officers in command of the military police assigned to watch the Shan frontier, a good deal of anxiety and trouble. The general administration of Upper and Lower Burma will continue to be in the charge of Mr. Bernard, with the title of Chief Commissioner, which it is reasonable to suppose will one day be merged in that of Lieutenant-Governor. Lower Burma must continue for some time to come to be not only the military, but the administrative, base for the control of Upper Burma. The actual routine work of Lower Burma will be carried on by a Commissioner, who will take the demi-official orders of Mr. Bernard. This arrangement will dispense with the usual quantity of official correspondence, and facilitate business. Mr. Bernard's health, it is satisfactory to hear, is not, as was reported, such as to render his retirement from Burma advisable. He will be able to give to the new territory the advantage of his long administrative experience, and an untiring personal activity.

THE arguments which Mr. Ardesir Framjee has adduced in two letters to the Registrar of the Bombay University on the subject of the higher University Examinations deserve the attentive consideration of the Syndicate. They have already prevailed with the Faculty of Arts, who at a meeting held last night, approved of a proposal to put French in the higher examinations, on the same footing as Latin, Sanscrit, and Persian. Mr. Ardesir asks that French, which is permitted as a second language in the entrance examination, be accorded the same status in the higher examinations. He asks this with no apparent desire to introduce into India a controversy which has divided the educationists of England into two opposing schools. But if much is to be said in England as to the need for giving more room to French and German, and less to Latin and Greek, than until lately was given in the higher curriculums, rather more might be said for it in India. Latin and Greek are to a native student more "dead" than to an English schoolboy, and they are further removed from him. If it is in a utilitarian spirit that he shows much interest in the civilization of the Europe of to-day, and very little interest indeed in the civilization of the age of Pericles, it is after all a very natural utilitarianism which leads him thus to care much for a modern European language and little for an ancient one. We cannot hope to make Admirable Crichtons of the young men who present themselves at the doors of our University, and if a choice has to be made between the new and the old learning, we must not make it quite so much to the detriment of the new learning as has been done in putting French at a disadvantage. Mr. Ardesir has no difficulty in showing cause against such a policy as that. He makes out a good case for giving its due place to French in the liberal education for which a select circle of native ladies are striving. Intellectual reasons and reason of pure convenience may be urged for it at a time when an increasingly broad interpretation is given in India to the term "Western ideas," and when European travel is year by year coming more into vogue amongst the native community. Much, too, is to be said from the purely pedagogic point of view against an arrangement which in many cases must tend to waste of energy on the pupils' part. If French, having been worked up for the entrance examination, is not to be permitted as a second language at the next, the time spent upon it must in the majority of instances be lost. The student should either be prevented taking it up at all, or having once been taken up, it should be carried through to something like completion. Mr. Ardesir has put his case with much cogency, and it is not surprising that the Faculty of Arts have been convinced by it.

THE PACIFICATION OF BURMA.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, FEB. 22.

I HAVE kept you so well informed by wire of the doings here of late that it is almost superfluous to write, yet it is just possible that a letter may beat the telegraph, such is the accumulation of messages. Impatient folks who send telegrams off to-day, and expect replies at once, are quietly informed, "We are now receiving State messages from Rangoon, dated the 16th." When "Private Deferred" messages will be delivered nobody knows.

We are sorry to hear that the Viceroy's progress has been but slow. He was due in Rangoon this morning at 8 o'clock, to lay the corner-stone of the new Cathedral in that city. I fear Bishop Strachan and the clergy will have had their patience and temper tried very sorely, but there has been no help for it.

The Viceroy prolonged his stay in our city three days longer than his programme stated. Doubtless he found an enormous heap of questions to consider and to form his own opinions about, and the net result has been, as you well know, "Annexation pure and simple,"—with however most tender and judicious promises to the native Ministers, and soothing assurances to the sensitive people.

I think it most be allowed that the answer of His Excellency to the Burmese residents of Mandalay is an admirable one. Practically it is the charter of their incorporation into the British Empire, and it is to be hoped that before long there will hardly be a single adult Burman who has not either read or heard the terms of the Proclamation. The Viceroy's reply is dated January 18th, but Colonel Sladen has of course had the document to translate, and naturally wishes it to represent truthfully and accurately the well-weighed and carefully-considered expressions of the original. It is not yet in circulation.

The answer to the Mussalman address is also worthy of a statesman's mind, and though it says nothing but what was to be expected, it will be gratefully received by the community to whom it is addressed.

Some people have taken offence at the compliments paid to General Prendergast in the speech of February 17th by the Viceroy; but surely it has been a glorious thing to take king, city and country, with so little bloodshed—fewer wounds to be healed, less resentment to be softened, wives and mothers on both sides thankful their dear ones are still spared to them.

On Tuesday, February 16, the Viceroy received the Burmese Thathanabaing Oo-ma-la, and a deputation of twelve other Hpoongyees in the Palace. They had little to say, but asked for certain statues of Gaudama, the private property and family heirlooms of the House of Alounpayah, which were at once promised them. The Viceroy also pleased them by saying he would have the great bell of Mingoon brought over the river into the city. This monster bell (second only in size to the great bell of Moscow, which weights some 200 tons) is estimated to weigh about 90 tons. It was ordered by Boh-Daw Payah, and was intended as an accompaniment of his huge pagoda of Mingoon, the stupendous basement of which, though split asunder by an earthquake, and beaten by the storms of well nigh a century, is still the largest piece of brick-work in the world. Boh-Daw Payah had a long reign from 1782 to 1819, but in what year the bell was cast I have not found out. An old Burmese historian was with me to-day, and gave the traditionary account, how that the King assembled 100 princes and princesses to help in the moulding of the bell, and that they cast silver and gold ornaments by handfuls into the molten metal. The furnaces were at Mingua on the east side of the river; and the bell was conveyed on rafts of timber to the other side, where it hastill now remained in majestic grandeur. It will be a task of no small difficulty to bring it safely into Mandalay, but the Viceroy has said it. Let the R.E. and P.W.D. give effect to his command.

On the 16th also, Lady Dufferin received at the Palace the wives and daughters of the Burmese Ministers, and other ladies of position. I am curious to find how they liked their reception, or whether they prefer the style to which they were accustomed in the time of Soopayah Lat.

The next day, February 17th, was the eventful one. There was a dinner. I cannot say a big dinner, or public dinner, for it was neither, the European resources of the Palace not allowing His Excellency to extend his hospitality to more than the heads of Departments; but after dinner came the speech which satisfied us all: you have had the speech in full, so no more need be said. I for one was glad to see that Colonel Sladen came in for his well deserved eulogy. His whole policy has not been carried out, as every one knows; he has latterly been a strong advocate for a Protectorate; but there can be no denying the fact that his skill, address and tact greatly helped to bring about the bloodless capture of Theebaw and this city, and since the Viceroy arrived and our policy was declared, he has had his work in persuading the Hlootdaw to take a reasonable and practical view of their new situation. In this also he has been successful.

On the 18th, Thursday, at 3 p.m., the Viceroy fulfilled his promise to give back the images of the Royal family. They were arranged in order on the breastwork of the Palace, some 24 in all; one or two are said to be solid gold, but most of them are much like thousands of other Gaudamas which were about us. There were, however, some which had marks of antiquity. Some were shapeless masses of gold or gilding, with here and there a sparkling jewel; and next to it would be one in which the rudimentary nose, ears or mouth were seen. It is this which has given some writers the idea that the accumulation of gold leaf placed upon the image has in course of years obliterated all trace of the human features. There was another explanation which suggested itself to my mind—from whence derived I cannot say—that these figures from the shapeless mass to the perfectly formed and complacently smiling features of the ordinary Gaudama represented either his gradual conception, or the slowly forming fortunes of the House of Alounpayah.

While I was writing the above, an old Palace man of a most prosaic turn of mind came in and sat at my feet. Here was my opportunity—I put the question to him, and he answered it at once. It was no hard nut for him, and he, alas! upset my pet theory and forbad the idea that I had made a discovery. These "Payahs" or images represented the "most glorious Buddah" with a veil or covering over the face to shield frail humanity from possible harm when irreverently gazing too presumptuously upon the unveiled face of glory. He said Bodaw Payah always appeared in public thus, and the custom was observed sometimes even in Min-dohn-Mins' days. We all know how jealous the old king was lest any photograph or likeness of him should be taken. Royalty, he said, was "A-too-ma-shee," "incomparable," not to be likened to anything or copied. Theebaw and Soopayah Lat had no such scruples, and photos. of the latter, irreverently called "the Soup-plate," are pretty plentiful in the Palace prize sales. If the old man's statement be really correct, it would well account for the rudimentary traces of nose, mouth, ears, and eyes in the images I have mentioned.

However, at 3 o'clock, the Buddhist Pope came up the Palace steps with nine monks, and ranged themselves in a line, facing the chief ministers of the Hlootdaw, who had come for the ceremony. His Excellency came, and through his interpreter, Moung Pee, who happens to be a Christian of Maulmein, said he willingly gave back into the care of the Hpoongyees these images, as by so doing he could best show that the British Government was far from wishing to persecute the Buddhist religion; and anxious that all should follow without hindrance their own religious customs. I was glad to see His Excellency merely wave with his hand in the direction of the figures; there was no formal handing them over. When the Viceroy had disappeared, a motley crew of Burmans hustled both Hpoongyees and Mingyees, seized the "gods of the heathen," and carried them off to the Hlootdaw.

At 5 o'clock the same day we assembled in the Palace to say farewell to their Excellencies; and shortly afterwards they departed, leaving all who had come into personal contact with them charmed by their affability and kind consideration. Lord Dufferin is evidently struck with the claims of Burma, and will no doubt, so long as he rules the destinies of India and the East, take good care that the interests of Burmese are sacrificed to none. He has already conquered many hearts by his kindness. The guns from the shore battery told us he had safely reached his steamer, and next morning lazy sleepers, or tired correspondents, were roused by the Royal salute again as the Mindoon and her noble party glided away from the shore and down the river.

MARCH 1.

Now we are settling down to the ordinary routine of civil work, military cantonements and such like. The troops are being "hutted" at Bhamo, Mandalay, Myingyan, Myotha and elsewhere; and the busy ring and clatter of hammers, chisels, spades and pickaxes is heard everywhere.

One regiment, the 23rd W. L. I., is to be quartered in the old Residency compound and part of the S. P. G. Mission grounds. The officers of another regiment were anxious to have the Hloodaw Council Chamber allotted to them, but Colonel Sladen naturally opposed their wish. Even if no use is to be made of the hall, it would be better than turning it into officers' quarters I think. It is a venerable building and institution, part of it at least has moved the change of capital from Ava to Amerapoora, and finally to Mandalay, and in it every edict of law and government has been registered for over a hundred years. To the ordinary Burman it is the authority to which he has hitherto looked, and it would be well, I should think, to make it into the Supreme Court of the upper kingdom under the new *regime*. To say the very least, this would be a more graceful disposal of a building much venerated.

It seems as though the pacification of the country would go on apace. I telegraphed you the other day that one of the Shwaybo Princes had died of fever. I have no doubt of it myself, nor has Colonel Sladen. The news of Prince Htait Htin Sain's death was most circumstantial. He took ill, ate melons and drank cocoanut water, and then came the end. His men have lost heart and scattered, and left the elder brother, Prince Moung Hmat, with only 600 followers, with whom he has retired into the fastnesses of the Mahamyaing forest, on the confines of Munipooree and Kathay.

Major Warner's last exploit at Yekingyee, south of Kyouksay, when he accounted for 69 Burmese against one sepoy and a horse, was rather more than Prince Myin Saing liked. He had been calling upon the Burmans to the north-east of Mandalay to join him, but they turned a deaf ear, and his force was unequal to the task he had appointed. It seems ludicrous to think of, but he had fixed his palace at Yekingyee, and required a hill side at Kyouksay for his summer palace. The season being close at hand it was determined to drive the English out. Unfortunately for Prince Myin Saing's calculations, the British did not wait to be attacked, but boldly marched upon Yekingyee, captured the temporary palace, the Mintha's pitsh and gold council-room table cloth, silver and ebony spear, and other insignia of royalty, and the last seen of the Prince was when he made his way forlornly over the Panloung river on pony back, followed by only six men. Native report says he has made his way over the Natteh Pass into the Shan States to meditate further conquests.

At last the Burmese Hlootdaw have made a stroke for the favour of the new rulers. They want to pay half the expenses of the entertainment given to the Viceroy, and, what is better, have traced out, apprehended, and delivered to Colonel Sladen two of the four remaining scions of Royalty who were still at large. The Sagoo Mintha is a grandson of Min-dohn, and might easily give trouble if let alone; his uncle, the Prince of Kaulin, son of the old king, is also a strapping fellow who might follow Myin Saing's example and lead our troops a pretty chase in the wild jungle. However, the Hlootdaw brought them both in, and for one night stood security for their next appearance. Colonel Sladen quetly informed the ministers that their necks were in peril if they let the princes go. Next day they came to say that if that were the case, they must put the princes in irons, to avoid which it was agreed to send the princes for safe custody on board the Sir William Peel. There they are now, and to-morrow they and the Yenangyoung prince, a boy of 13, will go down by the mail steamer to Rangoon.

We are losing to-morrow our much-valued friends, Mr. Melton Prior of the *Illustrated London News* and Mr. Villers of the *Graphic*. The latter has had a touch of the sun, and has received peremptory medical orders to quit Mandalay, its dust, heat and excitement, at the earliest possible opportunity. I hope the voyage down will set him all right again.

M. REMENYI'S CONCERTS.

M. REMENYI'S concerts continue to be well patronized by the public, who

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 12.

A friendly Tsawba has informed the British authorities in Tounghoo that Burmese rebels are gathering in the vicinity of Yemethen, amounting to about 12,000 men. They intend marching on Mandalay. The numbers perhaps are exaggerated, but there is little doubt that between Mandalay and Mingyan large rebel forces are collecting. A detachment, consisting of 50 men of the Scots Fusiliers and 50 men of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, proceed at once from Tounghoo to Mingyan, while 200 men of the 3rd M. L. I. leave the latter place to strengthen the Yemethen garrison.

The *Rangoon Gazette's* special correspondent at Mandalay reports that trade between Mandalay and Bhamo is reviving; and the three steamers running between find ample cargoes.

The Government of India have postponed the application of the Income Tax Act to British Burmah for one year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

In the House of Lords this evening, the Earl of Kimberley (Secretary of State for India) moved for a Select Committee of both Houses to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858.

His lordship said that Her Majesty's Government did not believe that the system of Government in India, founded in 1858, had broken down, but were of opinion that some details must be susceptible of improvement. Events, he said, had shown that the Indian Administration had worked well on the whole, and England might well be proud of the Indian Civil Service. The questions of employment of natives in the Civil Service and the age at which candidates should be admitted, will be amongst those for consideration by the Committee, and whose report, his lordship declared, would lead to legislation.

The Earl of Cranbrook, in the discussion which [illegible]ed, said that the Conservatives would support [illegible]uiry.

[illegible]House agreed to the motion without

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Select Committee of Inquiry into the work[illegible]he Government of India will be composed of [illegible]rs and twenty Commoners.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CAIRO, MARCH 11.

A fresh difficulty has arisen between Sir H. Drummond Wolff and Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, the former insisting upon the appointment of English officers to the superior commands in the new Egyptian battalions now being formed, whilst the latter insists upon the appointment of Mussalman officers.

THE ROUMELIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH. 11.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have approved the agreement between the Porte and Prince Alexander respecting Roumelia as amended.

THE TROOPSHIPS.

ISMAILIA, MARCH 11.

Her Majesty's Troopship Malabar, outward bound for Bombay, has passed through the Canal.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 11.

Her Majesty's Troopship Jumna sailed to-day for Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, MARCH 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 3 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 72¾

4½ ,, ,, ... 75¾

3 ,, Consols for account 101

4½ ,, French Rentes 109

Bar Silver 46⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

The proportion of the reserve is 48 per cent. Total Bullion £21,300,000. Decrease £100,000.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Public Deposits £8,700,000. Increase £400,000.

Other ,, £22,600,000. Decrease £300,000.

Do. Securities £20,000,000. Decrease £300,000.

Notes and Gold £14,600,000. Increase £200,000.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, as we anticipated yesterday, has been offered, and has accepted, the office of Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government from the date of the Hon. J. B. Richey proceeding on furlough to Europe for eight months. It is believed that, at the end of his furlough, Mr. Richey will retire on pension, in which case Sir William Wedderburn will be confirmed as Chief Secretary.

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE will, we understand, be appointed permanently a Judge of the High Court in place of Sir William Wedderburn on the latter's assuming charge as Chief Secretary to Government.

THE decision of Mr. Justice Pinhey, given in September last in the, suit brought by a Hindu named Dadajee Bhicajee against his wife, Rakhmabai, for restitution of conjugal rights, formed the subject of an appeal which was argued at the Bombay High Court yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley. Rakhmabai, a lady of cultivated intellect, is the step-daugther of Dr. Succaram Arjoon. She was married ten years ago while she was only a child of eleven, and when she arrived at years of discretion she objected to go and live with her husband, because she alleged he was suffering from asthma and other symptoms of consumption, and was moreover unable to support her. She contends that the marriage having been celebrated at a time when she was not in a position to give her free consent, it was not binding upon her. After the plaintiff's case had closed, Mr. Justice Pinhey, not considering it necessary to call upon the other side to proceed with the defence, at once gave a decree for the defendant with costs, observing that when the plaintiff found that the young lady was not willing to share his home, he should not have tried to recover her person as if she had been a horse or a bullock. Mr. Macpherson, who appeared yesterday as senior counsel for the appellant, Dadajee, urged that Mr. Pinhey's decision was based upon sentimental grounds, and that, according to the Hindu law, the marriage was legal and binding, and that there were cases decided in the Courts of Bombay and Calcutta, according to which the lady might be compelled to live with her husband. On the other side, the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate General, urged that suits for the restitution of conjugal rights were looked upon with increasing disfavour throughout the civilized world, that in fact they were not recognized anywhere except in England, and there too they were only tolerated as an inheritance bequeathed by the Ecclesiastical Courts, and that the ecclesiastical practice could not be imported into the courts of this country and made applicable to Hindus. According to the Hindu law such suits did not lie in a civil court. Mr. Latham informed the Court that the defendant was a highly-educated lady, and that she objected to yield up her person to one whom she thoroughly disliked. Apart from the protection afforded to her by law, the learned counsel thought it would be revolting to the mind of any Judge to compel the lady to go to her husband against her will. The argument occupied the whole day; but it was not finished when the Court adjourned.

MR. SHANKAR PANDURANG PANDIT took charge on Thursday of the office of Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, but it was merely for form's sake. Mr. A. K. Oliver continues to act as Deputy Registrar as he has been acting for some time. Mr. Pandit has got a year's furlough, which includes his privilege leave, for three months, commencing from the 11th December last.

IT is reported that Mr. Edward Lawrence, C.S., Forest Settlement Officer at Tanna, will succeed Mr. Pandit as Oriental Translator to Government, but with the title of Under-Secretary to Government. Mr. Lawrence has passed the higher standard examinations in Hindustanee, Marathi, Persian, and Arabic.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, assisted by Captain R. G. Murray and Mr. John Dobbie as assessors, held an enquiry yesterday, under the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court, into certain charges of drunkenness preferred against William James Janson, late chief engineer of the steam-ship Adowa, under the provisions of Act 5 of 1883. It was charged against him that, on certain dates in July and August 1885, the accused was intoxicated and was not in a fit state to perform his duties. Mr. Justice Scott, after recording evidence offered by the Government Solicitor in support of the charges, said the Court would make their report to Government. The enquiry then terminated.

IN the course of a letter to Mr. N. S. Ginwalla, Sir James Fergusson, our late Governor, says:—"You will be sure that all who apply themselves to Indian affairs in the House of Commons are actuated by kindly feelings towards India, although their opinions may not suit the views of the most advanced section of Indian politicians, and I hope my residence in India, and my intimate acquaintance with its interests, will enable me to take a sound and impartial view."

THE Maharaja of Jeypore has arrived in Calcutta, to be followed immediately by the Begum of Bhopal. The Nizam-ul-Mulk, son of the Chitral Chief, is also expected in a few days.

AT a meeting held in the Calcutta Town Hall on Tuesday, which many native gentlemen attended, it was resolved to present an address to Sir Richard Garth, the late Chief Justice, and raise funds for a permanent memorial.

MAJOR FRASER, who is due back from furlough next month, goes to Mysore to fill the vacancy there in the Political service, consequent on Captain Newill going on leave. Colonel J. Biddulph acts as Political Agent for Harraoti and Tonk.

A TELEGRAM from Morar announces that Fortress Gwalior and the Cantonment were duly surrendered to Scindia. Neither the Maharaja nor Sir Lepel Griffin was present, and the keys of the fort were handed over to Raja Sir Gunput Rao Khudkay.

MR. R. H. PILCHER goes shortly from Mandalay to the Shan States, taking an escort of sufficient strength to guard against an attack on the way. It is believed that the Shan chiefs are anxious to receive him and discuss terms of settlement under the new conditions obtaining in Upper Burmah.

THE 26th Punjab Infantry have sailed for Rangoon.

MR. A. P. MACDONNELL has taken over charge of the Home Office from Mr. Mackenzie.

THE Hon. Lionel Tennyson is still lying in a critical state at Calcutta. He is believed to be suffering from pleuro-pneumonia and abscess of the liver.

MR. NEY ELIAS has reached Chahar Shamba safely, after traversing Afghan Turkistan. He remains with the Boundary Commission, accompanying them on their return journey.

MAJOR JACKSON, Political Officer at Amreli, has taken over charge temporarily of the Baroda Agency, General Watson having left for England. The post has now been reduced to a second-class Agency.

THE latest reports from Hoti Murdan show that the Bonerwals are still apparently sincere in their professions of a desire to come to terms, so the expedition probably will not take place.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Punjab University Syndicate is now considering the matter of the middle class examination, with a view of discovering what papers have been vitiated. It is very clear on the evidence, says the *Pioneer*, that the history and mathematical papers will have to be given up as hopeless, and later information says that in the Persian and English papers also the examiners have been forestalled. The students at Lahore, with commendable generosity, are said to have been using the telegraph freely to convey their information to friends at a distance, and thus it will not even be possible to localise the mischief of the disclosure. Under the circumstances it will be difficult for the Senate to find an effectual remedy short of declaring the whole examination null and void.

IF any one in India proposed that Indian wheat should be exported to Australia, he would probably be laughed at for his pains; but in Australia itself the proposal is being seriously discussed. Owing to long-continued drought in New South Wales and Queensland, the harvests have fallen considerably below the average, so that there is hardly sufficient grain to meet the ordinary home supply. At Adelaide the shipments have been very light, whilst at Melbourne no export of wheat was going on. It is proposed to restrict the exportation of the surplus to foreign countries in order to be able to supply the wants of New South Wales and Queensland, and it has also been suggested to import Indian wheat.

THE rumours which have been pretty frequent of late as to Mr. Chamberlain's early retirement from the Cabinet are, in spite of the contradiction which appears in the ministerial organ, believed to be not wholly without foundation. The right hon'ble gentleman, however, is not out of harmony with his colleagues on any vital question. He is not particularly desirous of office after having failed to obtain the object of his ambition, namely, the Leadership of the Lower House in the absence of the Prime Minister; and, inasmuch as he disapproves of the coercive measures which have been adopted towards Greece, it is highly probable, should these be carried any further, that he will retire from the Cabinet. He and Lord Rosebery are at decidedly opposite poles with regard to the policy to be adopted towards that troublesome little kingdom.

MAJOR THE HONORABLE G. C. NAPIER, of the Bengal Infantry, has been lately appointed to a new post at the War Office, created for an officer of the Indian Army in the Intelligence Branch. He will be entirely under the orders of the War Office, but his salary will be paid by India, and his duties will be the transmission of information regarding Central Asia and the North-West Frontier from the War Office to the India Office for prompt communication to India.

NEGOCIATIONS are in progress in regard to a proposal to extend the South Indian Railway into the Travancore State.

THE following appointments in the Judicial branch of the Civil Service in the North-West Provinces are understood to have been virtually determined on. Mr. Pearse from Moradabad succeeds Mr. Harrison as Judge of Meerut; Mr. Macmillan, Judge of Manipuri, will be transferred to Agra, when Mr. W. Young goes to Lucknow as Judicial Commissioner; and Mr. Muir, from Agra, succeeds Mr. Macmillan at Mainpuri, instead of going to Ghazipur, as announced in the last *Gazette*; while Mr. W. R. Barry, from Allahabad, will act for Mr. Nicholls at Ghazipur as District Judge.

THE consumption of Pilsener beer in India appears to be increasing, while that of English beer is decreasing. A comparative statement of the import of beer into the ports of Calcutta for the years 1884 and 1885, prepared by Messrs. Oldemeyer and Hadenfeldt, shows that last year the quantity of Kaiser Brewery Pilsener beer was 153,582 gallons as compared with 105,582 imported in 1884. In Bass's beer there was large decrease, only 129,437 gallons being imported last year as compared with 143,063 in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the import of the British ale and stout and porter, but there was a considerable falling off in German beers other than Pilsener, and also in Danish, Swedish, and French beers.

WHEN the Earl of Aberdeen was appointed to the Viceroyalty of Ireland, some apprehension was expressed lest the noble Lord's proselytising energy and zeal on behalf of the Kirk might lead him into occasional difficulties. A story now comes from Dublin, that the new Irish Viceroy finds his Presbyterian propensities ruffled by the Church of Ireland service which is performed at the Chapel Royal in the Castle, and that he is taking the opinion of counsel as to whether he can get it changed and substitute, in lieu thereof, something more to the mind of the famous Jenny Geddes. A short time ago one of the society journals published a story to the effect that the noble Earl once invited Lord and Lady Rosebery to a "religious function" at his house, which turned out to be a prayer meeting for the conversion of Jews.

THE vacancies in the Political Department, Government of India, are now being filled up. Colonel Biddulph will take Colonel Muir's place as Agent for Haraoti and Tonk, Captain Frazer will act for Major Newill in Mysore, and Sir Oliver St. John will probably go to Beluchistan in place of Sir Robert Sandeman. The Baghelkand appointment is not yet filled, nor is Captain Loch's successor named. The vacancy in Hyderabad is not yet declared.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE death is announced of Captain C. H. Woodhouse, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, which occurred at Rawal Pindi on the 4th of March. The deceased officer was standing on the parapet of a verandah in the Fort, when he missed his footing and was instantly precipitated forward, before those standing near had time to save him. He fell on the hard concrete below, fracturing his skull. His body was picked up immediately, but he was quite unconscious, and death must have followed almost instantaneously. Captain Woodhouse joined the Regiment in 1879, and was promoted to Captain in 1885. His sudden death is deeply regretted by his brother officers, and by the regiment, in which he is said to have been a great favourite.

H. E. GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, left for Karachi yesterday morning in the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pachumba on a tour of inspection. The Commander-in-Chief is accompanied by Colonel Adam, Deputy Quarter Master General; Major Hemming, Military Secretary; Captain Russell Aide-de-Camp; Colonels Borradaile, Barker, R.E., and Ellis, R.A., who have been sen tout by the War Office in connection with the Harbour Defences.

THE I. M. steam-ship Tenasserim, Capt. Casey, will sail to-morrow for Kurrachee, with 16 officers, 2 warrant officers, 3 ladies, 3 children, 353 European, and 12 native men, 85 followers, and 7 horses. The following is the list of the officers:—Major E. H. Fitzherbert, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancers; Surgeon Addison, M.S.; Lieutenants C. E. Bauman, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancers; J. J. Bonomi, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancers; E. Dolphin, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancers; J. H. B. Barber, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancers; W. Houghton, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancers; J. Somerville, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancers; W. M. Mosse, 14th Bombay Infantry; G. Holland, 32nd Pioneers; Lieut. and Mrs. P. S. Dyson and child, North Staff. Regiment; Captains Roupell, Dy. A. A. G. B.D., and P. Law, Army Pay Deparment; Lieutenants Norcott, 1-L. North Lancers; Ranson, 20th Bombay Infantry; and D. B. Thomson, 20th Bombay Infantry.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel tempted to offer a few remarks on Mr. Dosabhai Framji's letter on Hindu social reform published in your paper. I have not yielded to the temptation without some trepidation, for fear of having the finger of scorn pointed at me as one of those whom Mr. Dosabhai denounces as having no other object, "but to pose before the public through the medium of newspapers," and "eager to distinguish themselves on public platforms." But I have plucked up courage to write to you on reflecting, that uncharitable persons may include Mr. Dosabhai himself in the same category for writing a long and elaborate letter on a subject for which he does not seem to have any special call, and sending the self-same letter for publication to the editor of the *Times of India* as well as yourself.

There is one feature running throughout the whole of Mr. Dosabhai's letter which is not a little amusing. He constantly reiterates his anxiety not to say anything to offend his Hindu friends, or to insult them, or to hurt their feelings, and straightway proceeds to pour all the vials of his sarcasm and raillery on their devoted heads, like the personage in Indian story who solemnly swears at intervals not to say another syllable, and goes on scolding faster than ever after each asseveration. I think that if Mr. Dosabhai had relieved his feelings by giving some downright hard words to his Hindu friends, it would have been far more fair than indulging in dark insinuations as to the dreadful disclosures which he could make if he went in for an inquisition into the private and domestic life of the majority of those who pose before the public as reformers. Mr. Dosabhai has more heavily still in this matter in the way in which he refers to a native statesman whose great abilities, versatile accomplishments, and valuable public services have won for him the respect and esteem of all India, and should have been sufficient to protect him from witless raillery. To speak of Sir T. Madhavrao "as an old woman wearing a moustache and turban" is utterly repugnant to all canons of good taste and feeling, and it becomes still more unpardonable when we find that the name of the veteran statesman is dragged into the controversy without rhyme or reason. Mr. Dosabhai cites him as an illustration of those intolerable Hindus who do not practise what they preach, and this grave charge is supported by a contention which is perfectly innocent of all logic. Sir T. Madhavrao some time ago wrote in the papers, denouncing the practice of loading children with ornaments, thereby exposing them to the perils of robbery and murder, and yet, exclaims Mr. Dosabhai, beside himself with grief and despair at such inconsistency, "this same gentleman, though very nearly sixty years of age, is in the habit of wearing in his ears huge rings of pearls!" When Mr. Dosabhai undertakes to exhort a man like Sir T. Madhavrao, it is surely desirable that he should himself have clear and logical ideas of his subject, and that he should not confound a little social reform, or counsel a few of them as my intimate and valued friends, and I know of two things which, perhaps, it will do good to Mr. Dosabhai to learn—first, that they are not consumed with the desire to distinguish themselves on public platforms, and it is more difficult than is generally known to persuade them to come forward to secure plaudits in the arena of public life; and, secondly, that no inconsiderable portion of their labours is devoted to the cause of social and domestic reform. Indeed, the scope of Mr. Telang's recent address has not been a little misconceived in several quarters. It was not to oppose, or even let alone, social reform (nobody is more eager after it than he is), but it was to combat the insidious advice given by those who do not look with favour upon the aspirations of natives to take a larger share in the administration of their country, and which is now repeated in his letter by Mr. Dosabhai in the garb of their own particular friend and candid adviser, that political advancement should stand still, like Joshua's moon in Ajalon, till Hindu society had reformed itself. There is no such hard-and-fast line in the operation of social forces; the contact with a new civilization, and education on the new lines will work for social as for political elevation. Both Mr. Malabari and Mr. Telang are too clear-sighted not to see this, and Mr. Dosabhai may be sure that, however they may differ as to the directions in which their respective energies can be most usefully employed, they will be found working hand-in-hand with those who desire the political advancement as well as the social elevation of the people of India.

March 11. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

CYCLING IN BOMBAY.

RIDING on wheels has greatly increased in popular favour of late, and bicycles and tricycles are now common objects in the streets of Bombay. Indeed, when the roads are so well kept as they are by the Bombay Municipality, nothing could be more exhilarating than a spin, say, along the Queen's Road in the cool of the morning or when the day is drawing towards its close. The fact that Mr. James Crowder has offered a couple of prizes in bicycle and tricycle matches, respectively, will no doubt give additional impetus to cycling in Bombay. It was proposed that the contest should take place this afternoon, but circumstances have arisen to render a week's postponement desirable. The matches will therefore take place next Saturday afternoon, the start being made from the Esplanade Bandstand at 4-30. The course has not yet been decided upon. The prizes offered consist of a set of silver plated spoons, forks, &c., in a case lined with satin, and a silver-plated tankard. It is to be hoped that Saturday's contests will eventually develop into an annual tournament. The prizes offered by Mr. Crowder will be on view at Messrs. Soundy and Company's. All particulars in regard to the match may be had at Messrs. Geyer and Company.

FRENCH IN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

MR. ARDESIR FRAMJEE has addressed the following letters to the Registrar of the University of Bombay:—

Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

To Peter Peterson, Esq., M. A., D. Sc., Registrar, University of Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to place the following communication before the Syndicate with a view to their early decision upon it.

Two of my daughters appeared and were successful at the last matriculation examination. The second language in their case, as indeed in the case of all the other female candidates, who presented themselves at the Examination, was French.

Since the result of the examination was known, my daughters, as also, I believe, certain other ladies, who have been successful, have expressed a desire to join an Arts College for the purpose of competing at the higher University examinations, but they find that French is not a second language for any of these examinations. I am informed by the Principal of one of the Arts Colleges in this city that a young English lady who was successful at the Matriculation examination of 1884 having expressed a desire to go up for the higher examinations, he was obliged to recommend her to put herself through a course of Latin for at least one year before joining his College.

I need scarcely point out that it would be too great a strain upon, and would act as a discouragement to, young ladies just beginning to appreciate the value of a University career, to require them to take up one of the existing optional languages, necessitating, as it must do, the giving up of the language in which they may have (as in the case of my daughters) after a course of two or three years, obtained tolerable proficiency.

Under these circumstances I have the honour to suggest that the Syndicate may be pleased to consider the propriety of raising the French language which, under existing rules, it is open to a student for the Entrance examination of the University to take up, into a second language for the higher examinations just as Latin, Sanscrit, and certain other languages are at present; or if the Syndicate do not see their way to adopting this course, that they may be pleased to declare French as an eligible second language in the case of either female candidates generally or of those that have already passed the Entrance examination and are desirous of continuing their University career.

I may be permitted to mention that my daughters have already joined an Arts College to qualify themselves, if possible, for the next previous examination—an idea which they must give up unless they can be permitted to continue French as their second language, as in the short space of time between this and the next Previous examination, they cannot acquire a sufficient knowledge of one of the prescribed languages.

It may perhaps be superfluous for me to observe that, having regard to the character, variety, and extent of its literature, the position it occupies among the living languages of the civilised world, and its usefulness to all engaged in the pursuit of literature, philosophy, and science, the French language is next to none in points of importance and as an instrument of culture. If that language is not classical in the sense that Latin and Greek are, I may be permitted respectfully to urge that neither is Persian, which is admittedly one of the second languages recognized by the University. I may also point out that every year more and more candidates take up Persian as their second language in preference to Latin and the other languages prescribed, and that so few students show a preference for the Latin language that some of our High schools have ceased to have a Latin teacher on their staff; and such students as show a preference for Latin are left to shift for themselves in the matter of acquiring it. I am informed that the Elphinstone High School has ceased to teach Latin in the lower staudards for the same reason.

Such being the case, I respectfully submit it to the judgment of the Syndicate whether the omission of the French language from the class of second languages, concurrently with the inclusion therein of Persian, is not, as experience shows it to be, practically an encouragement to the acquisition of a language, deficient in all the essentials of a great language, to the neglect of a language in every way worthy to be regarded as a sister language to English and the other great and civilising languages of the world.

It is already, I understand, a matter of disappointment and just complaint on the part of the graduates who have passed through the course of Persian that their labour has been, from the point of view of culture, in vain, as there is little in the way of literature, really so called, to the mastery of which the knowledge acquired can be applied.

In this connection, I may be permitted to invite the attention of the Syndicate to the fact that French figures, and has for a length of time figured, as one of the various optional subjects prescribed for the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service.

It is also noteworthy that French is beginning to be held in such high and growing estimation by the educated classes of this city that a knowledge of it has for some years past been steadily making way amongst them.

The present list of optional languages was fixed, I believe, many years ago, and a sufficiently long period has, I respectfully submit, elapsed since the list was settled, to render it expedient to reconsider it in the light of the requirements of the present, and of the considerations suggested by the result of the operation of the existing rule as to optional languages.

I trust that the Syndicate will bestow upon the subject of this communication the consideration its importance deserves, and that even if they come to the opinion that, the suggestion made by me cannot be adopted in its integrity, they will so far modify the existing rule regarding optional languages, as to enable female candidates, who have already succeeded and may hereafter succeed in passing the Etrance examination, to take up or continue French as their second language for the higher University degrees.

Whatever view the Syndicate may take of the appropriateness or otherwise of adopting the suggestion in its entirety, it may be asserted with confidence that, its adoption, even to the limited extent pointed out, would be a decided encouragement to higher female education in this country. It would in the first place relieve young ladies of the necessity of mastering a language either of the difficulty of Latin, Sanscrit or Hebrew or of the inferiority and, for academical purposes, of the inutility of Persian, and will, in the second place, leave them more time and energy for application to the really important subjects of Logic, Mathematics, and Science. Looking to the taste which English ladies exhibit for French, and the importance given to it by them as a social and intellectual accomplishment, I sincerely believe that not the least recommendation of the course I am advocating, will be the union it will promote between young English and Native ladies, by making it possible for them to pursue their higher studies together. As matters stand, young English ladies will not apply themselves to the task of mastering any one of the existing optional languages, and even if they supposed that Native ladies may do what their English sisters will not, they (the former) will in their University career, be without the advantage or that mental contact with their English sisters, which I consider to be one of the most important and effectual instruments of social and intellectual enlightenment available to the native community.

I may be permitted lastly to urge that in dealing with the question I have ventured to raise, the Syndicate will be pleased to bear in mind so far as female students are concerned that, in prosecuting their studies they, under existing circumstances, are without the advantage of those facilities for systematic trainings, which the existence of the numerous and well-conducted High Schools in our midst affords to male students, and that one important purpose served by facilitating their pursuit of a University career will be the possibility of establishing High Schools for females, European and Native, under a mixed European and Native teaching staff, which is now felt to be one of the growing needs of this city. In alluding to this need, I believe, that I am but echoing the sentiments of a good many of the gentlemen to whom I am addressing.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

ARDESIR FRAMJEE

Bombay, 1st February, 1886.

To Peter Peterson, Esq., M.A., D. Sc., Registrar University of Bombay.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter to you, dated the 25th ultimo, on the subject of the admission of French as a second language in connection with the higher Examinations of the University, I beg to submit certain additional considerations, which have occurred to me chiefly as meeting objections which may be raised.

1. The object of my representation is not to suggest that any other language now recognized by the University, but simply to admit French as an additional language which a candidate may select.

2. The object of excluding French from the higher University Examination in England is, I understand, indirectly to encourage the study of Latin and Greek. This reason does not apply here, as it is the study not of Latin or Greek or even of Sanscrit that is so encouraged.

3. Facilities for learning French now exist, which did not when the list of optional languages was fixed.

4. The argument that if French were admitted, the University might be asked to admit any other language, takes no account of the fact that there is no language not now recognized by the University which can be mentioned in the same breath with French except only German. It is not every language that has a right to be so recognized.

5. Most of the European gentlemen and a good many of the prominent native gentlemen connected with the University are well versed in French, and many of them are admirers of its literature.

6. If it be contended that French is easy to learn, it is not easier to learn than Persian. A good knowledge of French such as the University will require, if that language be recognised, would, it is believed, require a study of at least four years.

7. Educated natives visit Europe in greater numbers every year, and a knowledge of French would be a valuable acquisition to them, enabling them to come into more intimate contact with the cultivated classes of Europe.

8. It has been objected that the admission of French would lead Parsi students to take up that language in preference to Persian, their national language. Now Persian is not the national language of Parsis either in the sense of a living, spoken, or written language or of a language in which their religious books and traditions (literature being out of the question) are written. That language is either Zend or Pehlvi. If Sanscrit may be spoken of as the national language of Hindoos, it is because it enters vitally into the constitution of the various Indian dialects including Gujerati, which is the language of the Parsees of India, and because there is embedded it it that stock of early Aryan thought which is believed to permeate the life and thoughts of a modern Hindoo in small degree.—I have, &c., ARDESIR FRAMJEE.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

THE following horses will start for this day's races:—

FIRST RACE.—4 p. m.—"Galloway Race."—Distance 1½ mile.

Mr Maurice's b a g Deception, 6st 12lb, Native.
Aga Jehangeer Sha's b a g Shabag, 9st 7lb, Cassim.
Hydrabad Confedracy's b a g St. John, Wool.
Aga Moochool Sha's b a g Melton, 7st 11lb, Native.

SECOND RACE.—4-30 p. m.—"Pony Plate."—Distance 5 furlongs.

S A W's g a p Blood, 9st 8lb, Ahmed.
H H Aga Khan's c a p Punch Kallyan, 7st 6lb, Native.
Aga Jehangeer Sha's b a p Saghy, 8st, Cassim.
Mr Maurice's i g a p Phantom, 7st 8lb, Wool.
Major Beaver's r a p Kangaroo, 8st 2lb.
Mr Macpherson's c a p Impulse, 9st 8lb.
Hussein Budder's g a p Real Jam, 9st 12lb, Oomer.

THIRD RACE.—5 p. m.—"The Mahomedan Cup."—Distance 1½ mile.

Hydrabad Confedracy's c a h Rob Roy, 7st 10lb, Wool.
Mr Locke's b a c Euclid, 8st 12lb, Capt Conran.
Mr Abdool Rahman's g a h Doctor, 9st 12lb, Oomer.
Major Mellis' b a h Redoubt, 9st 5lb, Gerard.
H H Aga Khan's g a h Bakhtawar, 8st 5lb, Vinall.

FOURTH RACE.—5-30 p.m.—"The Second Dealers Plate."—Distance 1½ mile.

Mirza Ahmed's b a g Churchill, 8st 4lb, Vinall.
Jasaunbim Feed's b a c Warrior, 8st 10lb, Clarke.
Abdul bin Farix's c a g Acrobat, 8st 7lb, Capt Conran
Abdool Rezaka Certas' b a h Krushan, Gerard.
Abdool Razaks Certas' g a g Digla, Ahmed.
Ebrahim Minee's b a c Carral, 8st 5lb, Oomer.
Hassan Budder's b a c Dollar, 8st 13lb, Couchman.
C N C's b a h Ilderem, 8st 8lb, Ramchurn.
Hyderabad Confedracy's g a c Honeysuckle, 7st 10lb, Wool.
Hyderabad Confedracy's b a h Amanee, 9st 11b aflahoued.
S A W's c a g Cyrus, 7st 6lb, Ahmed.
Ali bin Ahmed's b a h Dufferin, 9st 2lb, Kendall.

FIFT RACE.—6-0 p.m.—"Mahaluximi Stakes."—Distance 1¼ mile.

Mr Cook's b a h Reserved, 8st 7lb, Gerard.
Mr Loch's b a h Echus, 9st 5lb, Roopsing.
Mr Maurice's c a g Nujafee, 7st 11lb.
Mr Walle's b a h Ascel, 7st 11lb.
Abdool Kadur's g a g Mejedi, 7st 7lb, Ahmed.
H H Aga Khan's g a h Ardasan, 8st 7lb, Vinall.
C N C's b a h Shapur, 7st 7lb, Native.

There were some good lotteries filled up yesterday evening, and there ought to be some good sport to-day, especially in the race for the Second Dealers' Plate, for which there will be twelve starters. The following is the result of the lotteries held yesterday:—

		Rs.
PONY PLATE.—100 ticket at Rs. 5 each ..		500
Blood, sold for		15
Punch Kallyan	,,	30
Saghy	,,	180
Phantom	,,	95
Kangaroo	,,	25
Impulse	,,	190
Real Jam	,,	10
Total value of lottery		Rs. 1,045
THE MAHOMEDAN CUP.—100 tickets at Rs. 5 each		500
Rob Roy, sold for		15
Euclid,	,,	360
Doctor,	,,	50
Redoubt,	,,	20
Bakhtawar,	,,	200
Total value of lottery		Rs. 1,145
THE SECOND DEALERS' PALTE.—100 tickets at Rs. 5 each		500
Churchill, sold for		150
Warriot,	,,	45
Acrobat,	,,	300
Abdool Rozak Cer as stable, sold for		100
Hyderabad Confederacy,	,,	100
Ilderem	,,	60
S. A. W. Confederacy	,,	70
Dollar	,,	80
Dufferin	,,	180
Total value of lottery		Rs. 1,685
MAHALUXIMI STAKES.—100 tickets at Rs. 5 each		500
Reserved, sold for		300
Ethus	,,	100
Najufee,	,,	25
Ascel,	,,	200
Mejdi,	,,	20
Ardasan,	,,	50
Shapur,	,,	5
Total value of lottery		Rs. 1,200

There was no lottery held on the Galloway race.

THE UMBALLA COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court-martial resumed the hearing of the charge of drunkenness, while at Delhi, against Lieutenant MacDonald.

Lieutenant G. H. Borrigan, sixth witness for the prosecution, said:—I belong to the 2nd Battalion, Border Regiment, and was at the ball given at the Institute, Delhi, on the night of the 20th January 1886. I could not identify the prisoner before the court, as I saw him outside the Institute in the dark. I left the ball with Lieutenant Clay, of the Royal Artillery. As we were leaving, Lieutenant Ward, of the Border Regiment, now probationer in the 3rd Bengal Infantry, asked us to take home an officer in his regiment as he was drunk. We took the officer; but there was a difficulty in getting him into the gharrie, and he had to be carried. I thought the officer was drunk; he was in mess dress and had no cap or great-coat on. I was seated on the box by the driver; Lieutenants Clay and Bolleau, Border Regiment, and Lieutenant Ward were inside the gharrie. I do not know how they were seated, nor can I identify the prisoner now in the court as the officer who was put in the gharrie; but I heard the name of Lieutenant MacDonald mentioned. I did not hear the regiment named, but Lieutenant Ward told me afterwards. We went to the lines, and I got out at my tent, whence Clay went in with the others.

Cross-examined.—I do not know the dress ordered to be worn; I was dressed in mess clothes. We were not ordered to take a great-coat to the ball; and I do not know whether every officer took one. —I took one myself. I can't say if the others in the gharrie had great-coats on.

By the Court.—It was unwillingness on the prisoner's part to go away from the ball that led us to put him in the gharrie.

Lieutenant N. S. B. Clay, Royal Artillery, said:—I was at a ball given in the Institute at Delhi on the night of the 20th January 1886. I do not recognise the prisoner before the court as having seen him at the ball. I left, about half way through the dance, with Lieutenant Borrigan. As I was leaving, Lieutenant Ward asked Borrigan and myself to take home in our gharrie an officer of his regiment who was drunk. We had some difficulty in getting the officer into the gharrie by his not wishing to leave the ball. The officer was violent and apparently drunk. I would not have passed him for duty. He was dressed in mess uniform and had no great-coat or cap on. I was seated on the back seat facing the horses, and the officer placed in the gharrie was alongside of me. The officers on the other side I did not know at that time. I did not hear the prisoner's name on the road home, nor did I go the whole way, but left the gharrie when we arrived at my tent.

Further examined, witness said:—I did not know the name of the prisoner until a week after, when I was told that it was MacDonald. I heard that he belonged to the Border Regiment. Lieutenant Ward belonged to the 3rd Bengal Infantry as a probationer.

This witness's evidence finished the case for the prosecution.

For the defence.—Lieutenant MacDonald opened under the instruction of his adviser and said:—I did not drink sufficient to intoxicate me on the night of the 20th of January. I have had sunstroke twice, and was out in the sun during the days of the 8th and 30th, the latter the day of the ball. I had on only a small Glengarry cap, my helmet not being available, and my state at the ball must have been the effects of the sun and not of drink.

Captain J. F. C. Batten, the first witness for the defence, examined by the prisoner, said:—I belong to the 34th Regiment when the prisoner joined and was in the regiment when he got sunstroke. Lieutenant MacDonald was a recruit in musketry and while on duty at shelter trench digging, it was reported to me that he was carried away in a doolie and subsequently treated for sunstroke by Surgeon-Major Heddley. I was the Adjutant of the regiment at the time. Lieutenant Macdonald's nature and temperament changed after this occasion—he became very forgetful and excitable, and when excited he would contradict himself and speak in a way unlike his former manner. Colonel Puget, in command of the regiment

notice how he was at that time; he then had nothing to excite him. I have since seen him mutter & he and have noticed the absence of mind; but lately I have noticed that he does not understand the relative importance of events.

Witness cross-examined.—I knew it was sunstroke that the Surgeon-Major treated him for, from the Surgeon-Major's oral report. He was under treatment a comparatively short time—some few days. I don't think it was more than three days. The absent-mindedness I noticed soon after treatment, but not the muttering. I do not think he ever quite came to himself again up to the time I left, and always remained excited. I don't remember him making any remarks *apropos* of the surroundings while muttering. The sunstroke happened at Charbath, Ranikhet, about or in 18 8

By the Court.—I never heard that his conduct while on the range was taken for drunkenness and was never at a ball with the prisoner. Talking with strangers on new subjects might excite him, but I don't think that looking at the dancers would.

[Court was cleared here for consultation and when reopened]

Witness said.—I don't think that the demeanour of the prisoner in an excited state might be taken for drunkenness.

Lieutenant and Adjutant J. C. Wardlaw, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, said:—I am Adjutant of the regiment to which the prisoner belongs. I was in the regiment when he was ill from the effects of the sun. Leave was not granted to him on the sunstroke he had at Charbath, near Ranikhet. I believe he had sunstroke the second time while I was home on a year's leave. But I believe he was recommended for leave though I cannot say from my own knowledge. I marched from Dum Dum to Agra in 1883 in November I believe, and Mr. MacDonald went before Surgeon-Major Tuson in Calcutta. I cannot say that any information came through my hands as Adjutant of my regiment in regard to the prisoner's application for one year's leave. It may have been in 1882—I believe it was 1882 that I left Dum-Dum. I know that MacDonald went before Surgeon-Major Tuson, but do not remember the result.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner was living with me at the time he was brought in ill from the effects of the sun. He was under medical attendance, and the doctor told me he had been "touched up by the sun." He joined us in 1878, and this occurred in that year, three or four months after he arrived in the regiment. I did not notice that the prisoner was any different in manner or demeanour after his illness. I should certainly describe his manner as an excitable one; he always imagines that people are down upon him. I judge from his very fast way of speaking when excited and his eyes rolling about.

Re-examined by Prisoner.—He was at musketry when he got "touched up by the sun." The 18th and 20th January, the latter the day after the march-past at Delhi, were remarkable for the sun.

Lieutenant J. P. Barnes, East Lancashire Regiment said:—I remember the 18th and 20th January last at Delhi; they were hot and sunny days. Lieutenant MacDonald was Assistant Provost Marshal, and I saw him at his duty on those two days; the duties were hard. He had on a Glengary cap on both days. I did not speak or make any remark; but he said "What a day! it's foolish of me being out in a small cap!". I agreed with him and I fancy that was on the 20th.—*Pioneer.*

GWALIOR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer* of the 10th instant:—At ten o'clock this morning the keys of Scindhia's ancestral fortress pass once again into the hands whose fingers have twice proved too weak to hold them. *Absit omen*, nevertheless; for it could only be with sincere regret that any British troops, whose lot has already been for any period of time cast in Gwalior Fort, would receive the order to return thither,—to the noonday *ennui* of those sun-blistered ramparts, a barren oasis of stubborn British insularity, rising above a sea of crumbling mud huts, ruined Hindu temples, dusty dal fields and half-clad sword-bearing loafers; for the gay dacoit pleš his trade so briskly through Scindhia's well ordered domains that a two-edged sword is regarded as an article without which no gentleman's walking-costume is complete. A sword in the hand, they think there, is better than two dac its in the bush. The irksomeness of Tommy Atkins life, kuchaltered as he is at every turn by the precautions which such surroundings necessitate, may be imagined. The officers of the garrison have had some relief, it is true, in the pleasant gaieties of Morar cantonment, whose white bungalows gleam at the end of four miles of dusty road. But even so, the perpetual hill-climbing labour round winding ramparts, too steep for the weak-kneed garry-horse of the neighbourhood, the ankle-deep brick-red dust of unwatered roadways outside the fort, and the miles of hard gravel within glaring in the sun, the weary tramp to turn out the guards in a fortress whose circuit comes near seven miles, the absolute monotony of landscape as of incident—all these make prolonged residence in Gwalior not a bad preparation for retirement to Aden, or that other warmer place which must not be named to ears polite. But the cantonment of Morar with its polo, balls, and dinners, is a thing of the past. With the final gun of the blank-cartridge salute to Gwalior's new owner, this morning, the last fragment of the only regiment left in Morar marches away. The missionary, whom difficulties only encourage, will remain, and the gravestones of the British cemetery will still stand in ordered rows, the one to teach the Truer Way and the others to remind the would-be rebel, as he passes, of the living comrades of those dead, a salutary memento of the uselessness of previous revolts.

Whatever happens, the possession of Gwalior confers no patent of immunity upon rebellion. If stone walls make no prison, neither do they make a stronghold, especially such walls as those of Gwalior, compacted in many places of loose sculptured stones, pilfered from ruined temples and affording easy foothold to a determined climber. Within the last few days this has been proved by actual experiment by a subaltern who, after his morning's walk, made a short cut to breakfast over the wall, instead of retracing his steps to the gate. More than this, the fortress itself, denuded of British artillery, would fall at once before any well-armed force who seized the commanding heights in its rear. The rendition—a word, by the way, more often used for translating a phrase than transferring a fortress—therefore is of little importance, save to Scindhia himself. His wounded self-respect is healed, and his twice-failed strength to curb his subjects is once more put to the test. Nor even in the appearance of the fort will there be much visible change. One of the London newspapers, indeed, which especially prides itself upon the local colouring—a good deal of colouring—with which it adorns Indian subjects, has indeed gushed eloquently of the haughty menace of the British flag flying over Scindhia's fortress and of the protruding cannon-muzzles, like sticks from Scindhia's palace windows show but as black specks upon the long crown of rampart, but could in a few minutes bring that palace to the ground. But the writer, as too often happens with local colourists, drew upon the paint box of his fancy for the flag and the cannon-muzzles. The only that allowed to fly over Gwalior has been the peculiar arrangement of strips of red cloth, surmounted with wisps of hair, known as Scindhia's standard; and no gun has ever been mounted on the ramparts, by special article of treaty. The cannon nevertheless were kept ready enough on wheeled carriages; and each embrasure and loophole was numbered and accurately registered, so that a very short time indeed would have been wasted in coming into action.

For the rest the fortress presents more the appearance of a scattered museum of antique curiosities than a place of strength. Hindu temples, Hindu tanks are everywhere. From every nook and corner Hindu gods grin—or would do so, if Musselman enthusiasm in past days had not chipped off their faces; and in the centre of the western wing is a veritable old curiosity shop of odds and ends of ancient architecture, known as "The Museum," and embodying the triumph of Anglo-Indian archeological restorations. Some of these restorations have taken the form of putting the wrong heads upon the wrong bodies, of joining together pillars and capitals which had no previous connection, producing the general effect of architectural porridge. This great achievement only cost the State seven thousand odd rupees. With mixed feelings Scindhia's Hindu troops will gaze upon the result, and mark with wonder how great Rama bears Ganesha's head upon his shoulders, and august Vishnu stands upon his head or something of that kind. Of one thing, at any rate, Scindhia's troops will not have to complain, that any necessary fuss or swagger has been introduced into the ceremony of rendition, or that their dignity has been overlooked. Slight as the programme of this morning's proceedings is, it cannot have been arranged with much regard for the convenience of the retiring garrison. A glance at the Railway Time-table shows that the troops will be unable to leave Morar-Road Station before 4 p.m., and will therefore have some five hours in which to kick their heels, doing nothing, with no shelter, nor any other provision for their comfort. Nor can the Maharaja's convenience be put forward as the reason for the selection of the hour, for he had formally expressed his wish to defer entirely to the convenience of the military authorities. Another drawback to the proceedings will be the march-out by the Urwai Valley gate, which is situated exactly on the opposite side of the Fort to the railway station, whither the troops are bound. They will have to march, therefore, some miles round the outside of the Fort, arriving eventually within sight of the front gate from which they started. If it was impossible or undesirable that the Royal troops should march out, and Scindhia's troops march in, by the same gate, one would have thought that the obvious convenience of the departing troops, to say nothing of the dignity of the Imperial army, demanded that they should march straight out by the front gate to the station below; leaving the Maharaja's guards to enter by either of the other gates, or simply to wait for a few minutes till the others had gone, before entering by the same way. As it is, the Imperial troops are ordered to follow a course which looks very like sneaking out by the back door, and coiling round by a by-path to the main road.

THE EXAMINATION FRAUDS AT LAHORE.

FURTHER details with reference to the middle-school examinations in the Punjab tend to confirm the belief that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the question-papers were known to some of the candidates. Of course it is not to be expected that if every paper had leaked out it could be proved; but if it is found that a number of questions were known, there is strong presumptive evidence that all were—to a few candidates at least. The first rumours that the papers were known arose from one or two students of the Government College saying that they had been asked to give help in translating certain passages, etc. Thus the matter became more widely known, and when the examination commenced copies, real or fictitious, of most of the papers were in circulation. The Senate of the University at a meeting last week discussed the matter and referred it to the Syndicate which met the next day and discussed the question apparently with the *animus* and intelligence of per-sonal civilians for which that body is acquiring a reputation. There was a proposal that the whole examination be quashed, but this was rejected, pr ncipally, it would seem, on the score of economy; and a sub-committee was appointed to determine which papers should be reset. From its committee is now taking evidence, and has already cancelled the arithmetic and one of the Persian papers, and stopped the issue of the paper of translation from Urdu into English, as a printed copy had been seized and was given to the Principal of the Government College. There is little doubt that one if not both of the remaining papers in English were known. At the meeting of the Senate it was stated that the police were making an inquiry! One candidate who had circulated "bogus" papers has, we hear, been caught, as have two who had a real paper in their possession; though this last fact does not seem as yet absolutely certain. Some of the questions to be set were telegraphed from Lahore to other centres, and from one the Superintendent wired to the Registrar that a paper or papers were known and asked for instructions. From another centre near Lahore it is said that persons came in by the evening train and returned by another in the early morning, having collected information in Lahore for intending candidates at their own centre. It is commonly reported that the papers known have been obtained by the Anglo-vernacular students, and in proof of this it is asserted that almost the only paper which has not leaked out is that on Algebra, which is a compulsory subject for Vernacular, but not for Anglo-Vernacular students. How the papers became known is a mystery, as the Registrar had presses taken to his own house and the papers lithographed there under his own eye. The native is very clever on occasions of this sort, and it may be that one or two printers succeeded in abstracting copies minute impressions on their clothes or bodies, or simply recollected questions set; for it must be remembered that the majority of the papers were in Urdu and in the Persian character.—*Pioneer.*

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON A MILITARY CAREER.

THE Duke of Cambridge paid a special visit to the garrison at Woolwich recently, for the purpose of presenting Her Majesty's commissions to the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military Academy who have succeeded in the recent examinations for officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

The award of commissions was as follows:—

FOR THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	Marks.		Marks.
Wade, H M St A	39,640	Blakeway, J F	34,805
Hargood, C H	38.3	Percy, O G	34,718
Seaman, E C	37.503	Partridge, H M	34,153
Murray, —	37,10	Molesworth, P B	34,149
Babington, S C	36,88	Wells, —	34,10
Blair, K M M L	36.7	Hogg, W T	34,2.3
Weston, F F	35.9	Hum. E A J	34,47
Barnd, J M	35.7	Lloyd-Jone, H A F	34,34
Murray, J H S	35.11	Franklin, C de M	31,535

FOR THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

	Marks		Marks
Lennox, A M A	30,764	Combe, K	25,689
Ousely, R G	30,63	Turnbull, W E	25,5 3
Jemmit, A S	29,9 3	Thomson, O K	25,299
White, H A F	28,751	Pringle, G G S	24,412
England, E P	28,368	Alexander, W F	24,78
Ollivier, W H	28.16	Campbell-Johnson, G	24,103
Nicholson, W G A	27,74	Nicholl, W D	23,59
Odnell-Russell, H L	27,37	Mowat, A G	23,491
Carey, — G S	27,353	Hamilton, W A	22,956
Stockdale, H E	27,141	Smith, on, W	22,10
Eddington, R H	27,05	Milburne, R	21,70
Fancrest, T A	26,676	Crockett, W M	21,4 8
Butler, A T	26,240	Pilmer, H E	2,965
Woodfield, A H	25,939	Tullock, A L	19,854
Sharp, F L	25,934		

It was also announced that Mr. F. Aikenhead, who was prevented by illness from completing his examination, would be commissioned at the bottom of the class.

The Duke of Cambridge addressed the Cadets at some length. He expressed himself satisfied with the general results of the examination, but said that he had remarked certain shortcomings in the reports which he should gladly have missed. Some allowance might perhaps be made for the fact that they had been driven rather hard to supply the demand for officers, but that, if an excuse, was not excuse enough. Urgent need called for great exertion, and whatever duties they were called upon to undertake should be thoroughly done. A lesson well learnt was never forgotten, but a half-hearted study was always a study. He regretted very much the increasing requirements of the time, which must of necessity increase their labours. They lived in an age of rush and bustle. Everything was their melancholy and inevitable destiny to be always on the move. The march of intellect expanded the mind, and man of genius constantly devised new ideas which they thought superior to the old ones, some of which were valuable, no doubt, but others of which might well be spared. It was an age of tremendous progress, and they must progress with it. In former years officers had not had so much to learn as the present time. This was unfortunate for the Cadets of to-day (a laugh), but it was of no use to fight against the unavoidable. He should have liked to fight some of the Innovations himself, but he felt that they were too much for him, and he had nothing for it but what was to do their best under the conditions in which they were placed, doing everything diligently and earnestly, and with a good spirit. He was glad to hear such good reports of their conduct at the Academy, and thought very little of the one exception which had been mentioned. He reminded them of the opportunities which were before them, events crowding one upon another, to give occasion for Engineers and Artillery to gain distinction. During the past year alone many officers of these corps had come well to the front for the honour of their corps and the institution in which they were trained, and the young gentlemen now before him would, doubtless, emulate and imitate such excellent examples. In conclusion he referred to the late open competition for commissions, not to provoke, but to deprecate criticism on the subject. Those interested in the Royal Military Academy might be assured that the authorities well studied its welfare; but they were bound in the first place to study the requirements of the public service. They must have sufficient officers, and, if they could not get them in one way, they must get them in another. The open competition might have appeared the Cadets unfair; but in reality, it was not, for they all had the opportunity of going in for it, and he was delighted to hear of the successes they had achieved. He congratulated the youngsters who had entered the lists for the honour of the Academy, and had gained for it and for themselves such splendid renown (cheers). But the heads of the War Office must not be tied to the Academy because it happened to be the best source of officers. The machinery could not be stopped because the Academy existed. The class now commissioned would, however, as a matter of justice, have their commissions dated before those who were commissioned direct (cheers), and in whatever they did the authorities would be actuated by a strict sense of duty and right. They were always glad to please and encourage the Cadets of the Royal Military Academy, but whether they were pleased or dissatisfied the public service must be first and paramount (applause).

PRINCE BISMARCK AS A PARLIAMENTARY ORATOR.

THE German Chancellor's recent utterances in the Prussian House of Deputies—among the most important he has made in recent years—have called forth in the German press numerous estimates of his power as an orator. The *Hamburger Correspondez* especially has seized the occasion for a thoughtful study of Prince Bismarck's rhetorical style. As a speaker, we are told, Prince Bismarck is happiest when he speaks unprepared. It is worse when, as he speaks, he rummages among diplomatic papers, though he can be not less tedious when he reads documents. He knows, however, how to break the tedium by a biting interpolation, and in the driest style of document to introduce a refreshing arabesque of his own. Bismarck's voice is not very flexible, comprising no great scale of tones; it does not exactly sound like wood, but at the same time the tone is not that of well-sounding metal. His mode of expression is radically different from that of the ordinary parliamentary speaker. According with his realistic politics—working with fixed aims and practical means—he chooses words which appeal direct to the mind, and were ten other speakers would elect to deal with the abstract he makes use of words which picture something to the mind's eye. Thence comes his liking for word-pictures and telling comparisons. His deliverance suffers from the indistinctness of his voice. This is, perhaps, not the proper way of putting it: he articulates very sharply, but he speaks unevenly—now loud, now low. He at times forgets that in the Reichstag he speaks to a large assembly and in a room of bad acoustic properties. Often enough he speaks as if for himself alone, quite careless as to whether any one, save the Minister sitting at the right of him or the stenographers listening intently to the left, understands a syllable of what he says. The stenographers regard Bismarck as technically the hardest speaker they have to deal with, and that not only on account of his swiftness. He is, in fact, often exceeded in the swiftness with which he speaks. His average speed is 220 syllables in a minute, while 250 and 280 are not the highest number obtained in Reichstag.

ABOUT SOME MUSICIANS.

MR. ROCKSTRO'S "General History of Music," just published by Sampson Low and Co., is as full as its compass will allow of interesting information about music and musicians of all periods. We give a few extracts:—

THE SEVEN LAMPS OF MUSIC.

We have spoken in a former chapter of seven bright luminaries, whose influence upon Art was of so enduring a character that we are justified in describing it as ineffaceable. It is time that we should consider the points in which the work effected by these immortal composers differs from that wrought by other men of genius whom the world justly regards with reverence, and all true artists with affection. The question is a serious one, and teaches a very important lesson; a lesson which may very easily be, and very often is, misunderstood, to an extent which not only obscures its practical usefulness but substitutes for its true logical conclusion a fatal error. No error is so dangerous as that which originates in the specious misinterpretation of a great truth. Nothing can be plainer than the truth presented to us in the present case. Every one knows that Palestrina, Handel, Bach, Gluck, Hayden, Mozart, and Beethoven stand alone among all the composers who have ever lived. But, in estimating their greatness, the student walks, like the hero of "The Pilgrim's Progress," between "a ditch on the one side and a quagmire on the other." It is easy enough to underrate their greatness; it is equally easy—we say it with all due reverence—to over-estimate it. In cases such as this, a clearly defined test is priceless. Fortunately, we possess a test, the clearness of which could scarcely be exceeded. That works of true genius—of the highest order—are "not for an age, but for all time" is an axiom which no one will be bold enough to dispute. Can we say this of the work of any composer other than the deathless Seven?

A GREAT ENGLISH COMPOSER.

Purcell returned to the composition of dramatic music in 1686, beginning with the music for Dryden's "Tyrannic Love." This was followed, at short intervals, by music for Shakspeare's "Tempest," Settle's "Distressed Innocence," Dryden's "Indian Queen," "The Fairy Queen," and many others. All these contain music of the highest excellence. "Full fathom five" and "Come unto these yellow sands," sound as fresh to-day as they did when they were heard for the first time. The "Indian Queen" contains some of the best songs extant in the English language. But, greater than all these, is the music to Dryden's "King Arthur," composed in 1691; a work which shows the most successful efforts of the best contemporary composers completely into the shade, and, in dramatic power and grasp of scenic effect, approached more nearly to the characteristics of the modern romantic school than anything that appeared before the time of Meyerbeer. In "King Arthur" Frost-scene, the shivering voice of the Genius of Cold is contrasted with the bright tones of Cupid by means of an ingenious expedient which could only have been imagined by a genius of the highest order. The flaming spirit of "Come if you dare" is most invested it with the power of a national hymn; and the quiet beauty of the Sirens' duet, "Two daughters of this aged stream are we," and the song, "Fairest Isle, all isles excelling," can scarcely fail to render them immortal.

THE ENGLISH TYRTÆAS.

Charles Dibdin (1745-1814) composed nearly a hundred operas, pastorals, and other entertainments, for by far the greater number of which he himself wrote the libretti, and in many of which he sang the principal parts, with marked success. His most popular productions were "The Padlock," produced at Covent Garden in 1768; "The Waterman" (1774); and "The Quaker" (1775). The music of these is simply charming; and the songs in them are as fresh and full of melody as ever. Operas of this class could live, and never fail to produce their effect. For his vein of melody was inexhaustible, and his taste so pure that, even in his most rollicking sea-songs, he never upon vulgarity. For these sea-songs he nourished a veritable passion; and many of them will live as long as England possesses a navy. The best of them, such as "Tom Bowling," "Ned that died at sea," "Poor merida," "Tom Tough," "Tom Bluff," "Jack Ratlin," "Ben Backstay," "The Nancy," "Saturday night at sea," "Poor Jack," and others too numerous to mention, have all the character of national melodies; and, among the songs, "The lads of the village," "The Lamplighter," and "The high mettled Racer" are equally captivating and scarcely less popular. Many of his songs were sung at certain solo performances which he called "Table Entertainments," which he himself was the originator, the author, the narrator, the singer, and the accompanyist. In recognition of the affection with which his songs were regarded in the British navy, the Government granted him in the year 1803, a pension of £200 per annum; but the grant was revoked at the next change of Ministry. He died of paralysis on July 25, 1814.

MENDELSSOHN AS A FRIEND.

David arrived late that night; and on the next evening Mendelssohn gave a delightful little party, at which the two friends, assisted by an excellent violoncellist, played the C minor trio for the first time, with scarcely less effect than they afterwards produced when introducing it to the general public at the Gewandhaus. It was our last pleasant meeting in the Boxenheimer Gasse, David having promised to visit us on the next evening, for Leipzig. We met him at the office of the Schnell Post; and, a few moments later, Mendelssohn joined us to say, as he was careful to express it in mixed German and English, "Not *Leben Sie wohl*, but, *auf wiedersehen*." We had thoughts of everything that could help to make the dreary diligence journey comfortable. A little basket of early fruit for refreshment during the night; a packet of choice cigars for David; and, for ourselves, a quite Imperial overcoiling for insufficient defences against the cold night air. There were many last words to be said; but so much confusion had been caused by the hurried arrival of the Leipzig diligence that, even at the moment of starting, our kind friend, who had wisely retired from the scuffle, was missing. The conductor declared that he could wait no longer, and we were just giving up Mendelssohn for lost, when the swinging door of the booking-office opened, and one of the street with a thick woollen scarf in his hand, "Let me wrap this round your throat," he gasped, quite out of breath with his run; it will keep you warm in the night; and, when you get to Leipzig, you can leave it in the coach." We need scarcely say that we did not "leave it in the coach." It has not been worn for many a long year; but it lies before us, on the table, as we write this history—the dear remembrance of a friend of friends. [From the Life of Mendelssohn," (S. Low and Co., 1884).

MENDELSSOHN AS A TEACHER.

The members of the upper classes for the study of the pianoforte and composition met regularly for instruction on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, during two hours. The first pianoforte each lesson was Hummel's Septett in D minor; and we well remember the look of blank dismay depicted upon more than one countenance as each pupil in his turn, after playing the first chords, and receiving an impatient reproof for its want of sonority was invited to resign his seat in favour of an equally unfortunate successor. Mendelssohn's own manner of playing varied, both in force and pianoforte, was peculiarly impressive; and now, when all present had tried and failed, he himself sat down to the instrument and explained the cause of his dissatisfaction with such microscopic minuteness of detail, such exhaustive completeness, that it was simply priceless. He never gave a learner the chance of mistaking his meaning; and though the vehemence with which he sometimes enforced it made timid pupils desperately afraid of him, he was so perfectly just, so sternly impartial in awarding praise, on the one hand, and blame on the other, that conservation soon gave place to confidence, and confidence to boundless affection. Carelessness, indolence, and irreverence for the composer he could never forgive. "Easeteht nicht da!" (It is not there!) he almost shrieked, one day to a pupil who had added a note to a certain chord. To another, who had scrambled through a difficult passage, he cried with withering contempt, "So spielen die Katzen!" (So play the cats!) But where he saw an earnest desire to do justice to the work in hand, he would give direction after direction with a lucidity which we have never heard equalled. He never left a piece until he was satisfied that the majority of the class understood it thoroughly. Hummel's Septett formed the chief part of every lesson until the 25th of February. After that it was relieved occasionally by one of Chopin's studies, or a fugue from the "wohltemperirte Klavier." But it was not until the 21st of March that it was finally set aside, to make room for Weber's "Concert-stuck," the master's reading of which was superb. He would make each pupil play a portion of this great work, in his own way; comment upon its delivery with the most perfect frankness; and, if he thought the player deserved encouragement, would himself supply the orchestral passages on a second pianoforte. But he never played through the piece which formed the subject of the lesson in a connected form. On a few rare occasions—we can only remember two or three—he invited the whole class to his house; and on one of these happy days he played an entire sonata, but not that which the members of the class were studying. And the reason of this reticence was obvious. He wished his pupils to understand the principles by which he himself was guided in the interpretation of the works of the great masters; and, at the same time, to discourage servile imitation of his own manner of any individual composition. In fact, with regard to special forms of expression, one of his most frequently reiterated maxims was, "If you want to play with true feeling you must listen to good singers. You will learn far more from them than from any players you are likely to meet with."

FAIR RENTS IN IRELAND.

ACCORDING to a recent return, the Irish Land Commission had received up to the 31st of August last 122,704 applications to have fair rents fixed in court, and these rents were fixed in 85,129 cases, 23,833 applications were dismissed or struck out, and 10,471 applications were withdrawn. In addition to the foregoing cases, all of which were disposed of in court, 94,385 agreements fixing fair rents were made out of court. During the same period there were 20,149 appeals lodged against the fair rent fixed by the court, of which 11,078 have been disposed of.

THE CASPIAN TERMINUS OF THE RUSSO-INDIAN RAILWAY.

AFTER much consideration, the terminus on the Caspian of the railway which is intended ultimately to join the Indian railway system at Herat has been settled; and the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new harbour at Michaillovsk has taken place. In September last it was stated that General Anuenkoff, who is the Military Director of the Russian Railway system, had selected the spot for this new harbour on an Island called Klatch. How far distant this is from Michailovsk was not stated, but a branch railway was to be made to the new port. At first it was intended that Krasnovodsk should be the terminus, as there is deep water in the bay of that place, close up to the shore; but this would have required the construction of a line of railway, at least eighty miles long, to connect it with the Michailovsk line. Another plan, which had been under consideration, was that of making a canal forty miles long from Michailovsk, through the bed of the sea, in order that vessels might sail up to that port. This necessity of digging a channel such a distance will show the peculiar character of the shores of the Caspian, which is their great shallowness, and which has formed the great difficulty of the Russians in selecting ports. When the expedition to Geok Tepe was first started, Chikishliar was the landing-place, but owing to the distance the transports had to anchor from the shore, it had to be abandoned, and Michailovsk took its place. The steamers from Baku and Astrakan brought troops and stores to Krasnovodsk, and from that they had all to be towed in barges drawing but little water to Michailovsk. This was a troublesome process, and the short voyage took about as long as the crossing by the steamer from Baku. This arrangement was looked upon as only of a temporary kind; for in case of war the loss of time would have been serious; and when the ultimate scheme may at last be carried out of making this line the Overland Railway to India, such a delay would have been out of the question. Michaillovsk—or some point near by the name "Michailovsk," being a Russian one, will no doubt be retained for the new site—may be considered now as the terminus of this important new railway, which has such a historic future before it. The Armenian, Jews, and small traders, who are most of them as yet little above the rank of "sutlers", are already leaving Krasnovodsk to find sites for their places of business in this infant city, for a city it will be some day. Political motives may delay, but they cannot stop for all time, the joining of this railway with the Indian lines. Already, in addition to this, branch lines are talked about to Merv, Bokhara, Kiuva, Samarkand, and the principal places in Central Asia, which will most probably be constructed in a few years. Central Asia was formerly a rich country, and it only requires a strong government which can stop raiding, brigandage, &c., to make it so again. Under the Arsacidæ and Seleucidæ it was populous. This condition has at least appeared, and the prosperity of the past is certain to come again; and as it comes, so will Michailovsk grow in commercial importance. It will be some days' journey from the great emporium of the trade of Central Asia, as well as of the countries round that region. Commerce often in our own days strikes out new lines, but it occasionally goes back to tracks which have been used for centuries; it returns at times where it is all but forgotten that trade had ever been before associated with the spot. Michailovsk stands on a sandy sea shore, with only a very small and scattered population near it; but it is now known that the Oxus at one time flowed, not into the Sea of Aral, but into the Caspian, and its old bed has been traced from near Kiuva, through the desert, to the Bay of Krasnovodsk; passing over the very ground on which Michailovsk is to grow and increase. Some two thousand years ago the merchandise, not only of Central Asia, but of India and China, floated down the Oxus, and passed over to Baku, from which it was transported through the ancient Colchis to the Euxine, and thus reached the countries of the West. The present generation will see the beginning of a return to this very ancient trade route, which is of old Probably dates the time of Jason and the Medea, but it will take some generations to see its final results, as well as its political bearings, which are far too important to be alluded to here at the moment.—*Daily News.*

AN INTERVIEW WITH ABD-EL-KADER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* writes:—I saw him at the War Office, a magnificent building when compared with our own War Office, whose every room is dingy and stuffy. All these splendid public offices, both military and civil, are due to the ex-Khedive. He might be called "the magnificent," and mainly-rich for the days that are no more. Abd-el-Kader is every inch a soldier; no man is more respected in the army; and in the Soudan, too, he was, for a Turk, popular. He is about 50. A few gray hairs begin to show in his moustache; in other respects close shaved, as is the Turkish military custom. He gave precisely the same opinion that every Turko-Egyptian official gives, whether military or civil, from the very highest.

"Dongola," he said, "ought to be taken. I would propose that this be done with black troops especially raised, assisted by Egyptian troops. It should be made for the present the capital of the Soudan. It would be madness to further present. The Governor General ought to be a Mussulman. That is certain. But I would recommend that Englishmen should be at the heads of departments. Let us never have the farce of Hicks Pacha and Suleiman played again. Hicks Pacha was nominally chief of the Staff of the Army, but in reality Commander-in-Chief and Governor. They were continually clashing, these two, like dogs in couples, one wanting to go on the other pulling back. Observe, as soon as Dongola, which is the real name is—is made the capital, the tribes would begin to come in and give their submission. But a regular Government must be established, and the railway pushed up to the town. Hons and-at Wady Halfa, and at Assouan, regular docks should be built, with quays and cranes so that there should be every facility for transport of stores. Look at the confusion that reigns there now. That is not our fault I know, but it must be put right there are no quays. These quays, etc., would probably cost forty thousand pounds, and the government and army I propose would cost about three hundred thousand per annum. But the benefit of all this, would be immense to Egypt. A large quantity of the produce of the Soudan, such as ivory, gum, or other articles, go now to Tunis by land, and this state of things will continue for ever unless the Nile route is used. This done as I propose the insurrection will never cease; they will go on again and again. No one knows the Soudan and its inhabitants better than I."

As his Excellency was in his office and it was during the business hours, I refrained occupying his time any longer, and, thanking him for his courtesy, withdrew, being further impressed with the certainty, now that I have spoken with so many Turko-Egyptians in office, that all believe that there is only one remedy for the present state of affairs in the Soudan—the capture of Dongola. That is the fixed idea of one and all, no matter how they may differ in other points.

SOCIALISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE *New York Herald* then says it considered it important to discover how far the revolutionary element in the United States would be justified in going, and having further investigated the matter, it publishes two-and-a-half columns upon the subject. From an obscure German labour journal it copies the following:—"Fellow workingmen, the time draws near when you will be compelled to assert your rights by force of arms. You are, therefore, notified to accustom yourselves to the use of arms, in order that you may be able to use them with good effect at the right moment." This article concludes with a summons to a rendezvous. The *Herald*, having found one of the men who signed this article, adds his assertion that numerously-attended drills are held fortnightly in several cities; that he believes the fitting moment for a rising is near, and then New York will see not a London mob, but an organised revolt of men, armed and skilled in the use of their arms. *Herald* further quotes the Editor of the Socialist journal, *Volks Zeitung*, as saying that the number of armed Socialists is more numerous than the New York Militia.

The Knights of Labour number many tens of thousands in various trades; they are considered a decent Trades Union. The *Herald* publishes reports of interviews had by its agents with several of these "knights," all of whom say drilling is going on. This signifies on all the more significant, because it is made in such moderate and guarded terms. The *Herald* asserts that half a million of copies have been circulated of an incendiary pamphlet, from which extracts are given. The *Herald* finally specifically asserts that the agitators have possessed themselves of a ton of dynamite, which was stolen from the contractors engaged upon the Croton Aqueduct, under cover of an explosion of a smaller quantity, on February 3. This apparently mysterious explosion was really caused for this purpose.

It must not be supposed that these statements have created even a mild sensation. The attitude of the public resembles that of Chicago after a recular disclosure in respect to that city—viz., cent somewhat supercilious incredulity, an amused and the matter serious. The *Herald* itself considers the United States safeguard against revolution in the *Herald* says, is not the police but public opinion, and it declares that the Anarchists are opposed by an entire people prepared instantly to crush them if the occasion arises.

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MR. RUSKIN'S EARLY THEATRE-GOING AND LOVE-MAKING.

In the tenth chapter of "Præterita," which has just been issued, Mr. Ruskin gives an account of his early ideas about theatre-going. He says:—

It puzzles me that I have no recollection of any first sight and hearing of an opera. Not even, for that matter, of my first going to a theatre, though I was full twelve before being taken; and afterwards, it was a matter of intense rapture, of a common sort, to be taken to a pantomime. And I greatly enjoy the theatre to this day—it is one of the pleasures that have least worn out; yet I have no memory whatever, and am a little proud to have gone, of my first theatre. To be taken now at Paris to the feebly dramatic "Puritani" was no great joy to me: but I then heard—it will always be a rare, and only once or twice in a century possible, thing to hear—four great musicians, all rightly to be called of genius, singing together with sincere desire to assist each other, not eclipse, and to exhibit, not only their own power of singing, but the beauty of the music they sang. Still more fortunately it happened that a woman of faultless genius led the following dances—Taglioni: a person of the highest natural faculties, and stainlessly simple character, gathered with sincerest ardour and reverence into her art. My mother, though she allowed me without scruple a Mauldraucie to be taken to the theatre by my father, had the strictest Puritan prejudice against the stage; yet enjoyed it so much that I think she felt the sacrifice she made in not going with us to be a sort of price accepted by the laws of virtue for what was sinful in her concession to my father and me. She went, however, to hear and see this group of players, renowned, without any rivals, through all the cities of Europe; and, strange and pretty to say, her instinct of the innocence, beauty, and wonder, in every motion of the grace of her century, was so strong, that from that time forth my mother would always, at a word, go with us to see Taglioni.

Afterwards, a season did not pass without his hearing twice or thrice, at least, those four singers.

I learned the better because my ear was never misled into the intention of the music written for them, or studied by them: and am extremely glad now that I heard their renderings of Mozart and Rossini, neither of whom can be now said ever to be heard at all, owing to the detestable quickening of the time. Grisi and Malibran sang at least one-third slower than any modern cantatrice; and Patti, the last time I heard her, massacred Zerlina's part in "La ci darem," as if the audience and she had but the one object of getting Mozart's air done with as soon as possible.

An interesting passage relates to a visit paid to his home at Herne-hill by Mr. Domecq, his father's partner in Spain, and his four daughters. After describing the girls separately and then collectively as "a galaxy, a southern cross, of nascent evening stars, floating on a sudden into my obscure firmament of London sultry," he proceeds:—

How my parents could allow their young novice to be cast into the fiery furnace of the outer world in this helpless manner the reader may wonder, and only the Fates know; but there was this excuse for them, that they had never seen me the least interested or anxious about girls—never caring to stay in the promenades at Cheltenham or Bath, or on the parade at Dover; on the contrary, growling and mewing if I was ever kept there, and off to the sea or the fields the moment I got leave; and they had educated me in such extremely orthodox English Toryism and Evangelicalism that they could not conceive their scientific, religious, and George III.-revering youth wavering in his constitutional balance towards French Catholics. I was thrown, bound hand and foot, in my unaccomplished simplicity, into the fiery furnace, or fiery grate of these four girls—who of course reduced me to a mere heap of white ashes in four days. Four days, at the most, it took to reduce me to ashes, but the interval candles lasted four years.

This is his account of how he made love to one of the four southern belles:—

Clotilde (Adele Clotilde in full, but her sisters called her Clotilde, after the queen-saint, and I Adele, because it rhymed to hell, spell, and knell) was only made more resplendent by the circlet of her sisters' beauty; while my own shyness and unpre-entableness were far-her stiffened, or rather sanded by a petulant and Protestant conceit, when I was tempered neither by politeness nor sympathy; so that, while in company I sate jealously miserable like a stock fish (in truth, I imagine, looking like nothing so much as a skate in an aquarium trying to get up the glass), on any blessed occasion of *tête-a-tête* I endeavoured to entertain my Spanish-born, Paris-bred, and Catholic-hearted mistress with my own views upon the subjects of the Spanish Armada, the Battle of Waterloo, and the doctrine of Transubstantiation. I dared not address any sonnets straight to herself; but when she went back to Paris, wrote her a French letter seven quarto pages long, descriptive of the desolations and solitudes of Herne-hill since her departure. The old people, meanwhile,

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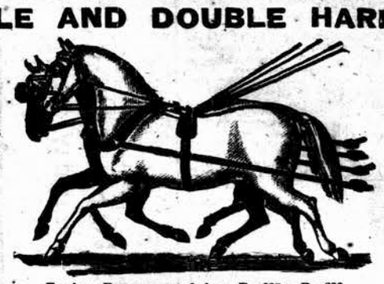

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Rs. 40 The same Watch as above, in Sterling Silver case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 26 Our Sterling Silver Watch, in hunting case, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and in cases either Plain, Engine-turned or Engraved. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 27 The same Watch in half-hunting case. Guarantee two years.

Rs. 35 The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

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ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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The Real Nickel Silver, introduced upwards of 35 years ago, when strongly Silver-plated, cannot be distinguished from Silver.

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No. 5525—Entree or Corner Dishes. Each Dish with moveable handle forming 2 open Dishes, each set making 8 Dishes when required.

Per pair.....Rs. 90 | Per set of four ...Rs. 180

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BREAKFAST OF BACON DISHES.

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No. 5580—OVAL HOT WATER DISH, 10½ inch, for Chops, Bacon or Fish. Rs. 53.

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No. 5520—OVAL HOT WATER DISH, 10½ inch, with Steak Dish and Fish Drainer, reversible cover, making 2 Dishes when required, Rs. 72.

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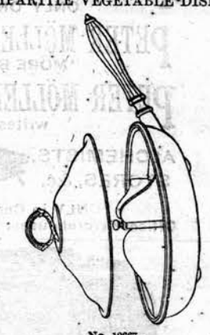

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No. 12667—Plain with Beaded Edge, moveable Divisions, and Drainer for three kinds of vegetables, loose cover, Hot Water Warmer, and arranged with moveable handle to cover to form a separate Dish at pleasure. Rs. 135.

FULL SIZE DINNER CRUET FRAMES.

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No. 876—6 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 45
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 36

No. 886.

No. 886—6 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 36
Do. 5 do. do. ... ... „ 32
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 25

No. 988.

No. 988—6 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 70
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 55

No. 929.

No. 970—6 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 52
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 35

10 *PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.*

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE of every description on sale. Illustrated Priced Catalogues forwarded free to Mofussil Constituents on application.

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(ESTABLISHED 1801.)

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AND MAKERS TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

Manufactory: Little Pulteney St., London. Indian Branch: Fort, Bombay. And at 43, Pall Mall, London.

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MINIATURE CRUET FRAMES.

No. 2143.

No. 1963.

No. 2143—5 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs.
No. 1963—5 Handsome Cut-glass bottles.. „
No. 2144—THE "CLUB" CRUET, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Cayenne and 2 Sauce bottles ... „ 41 0
FIVE-BOTTLE CRUETS, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Cayenne and 2 Sauce bottles ... From Rs. 38 to „ 45 0
No. 2009—FOUR-BOTTLE CRUETS, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper and 2 Sauce bottles... From Rs. 20 to „ 30 0
And a variety of others „ „ 15 to „ 35 0

BREAKFAST OR TIFFIN CRUET FRAMES.

No. 2000.

No. 2000—3 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 15 8
Do. Upright Handle in centre of frame ... ... „ 17 8

No. 2152.

No. 2152—3 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 23 0

No. 2140.

No. 2140—All metal for Mustard, Pepper and Salt ... ...Rs. 27 0

And a large variety of other Cruets in Fancy China, Japanesque, Doulton, Crown Derby and Worcester Chins, British Oakware, &c., &c. From Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

TERMS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

PICKLE OR CHATNI FRAMES,

WITH PLAIN AND RICHLY CUT-GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

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No. 2012.

No. 10114.

No. 2050—3 Richly Cut-glass stopped bottles Rs. 65
Do. 3 Do. do. do. „ 95
No. 2012—2 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ... ... „ 34
Do. 3 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ... ... „ 48
No. 10114—2 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork „ 38
Do. 3 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork „ 56
And a large stock of other Frames [illegible] 4 bottles ... ... From Rs. [illegible] „ 100

SAUCE FRAMES.

Sauce Frames to contain four original bottles of Sauce ... ... From Rs. 20 to „ 38

SAUCE BASKETS.

Handsome Wicker-Work [illegible] Baskets to take four original bottles of Sauce. From Rs. 25 to... ... ...„ 36

TERMS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

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